THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 12TH APRIL.

THERE WAS a large assemblage of European and native gentlemen at Howrah to-night to bid good-bye to His Excellency the Viceroy.. The Hooghly Bridge was lighted by the Port Commissioners, and the Howrah station by the Railway Company. The Volunteers presented arms. The European gentlemen present were for the most part officials. There was a good gathering of native notabilities on the occasion. His Excellency shook hands with almost every one present and left amid loud and hearty cheers. We believe His Excellency changed his mind and will return to Calcutta in time to make over charge to his successor.

YESTERDAY Babu Kallykissen Tagore held a *sabha* at his house to witness the wonderful feats of memory by Pundit Ranga Charu Satabdhan. As usual the Pundit performed his feats with great success. Babu Kallykissen Tagore rewarded him with a donation of Rs. 200.

THE DISARMAMENT POLICY has been carried out in Zululand. Lord Cadogan informed the House of Lords that in compliance with one of the conditions of peace, the chiefs in Zululand had delivered up 5,000 arms. Since then reports had been received of the delivery up of small quantities of arms, and a letter had been sent to Sir Garnet for a report of the total number surrendered up to the most recent period.

IN REPLY to Mr. Courteney the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave the following reply regarding the cost of the despatch of Indian troops to Malta :

With regard to the cost of transport from and to India the sum is £486,439. That represents the sum which was mentioned by my hon. friend the Under-Secretary yesterday as £470,000 approximately. It is stated more precisely at £486,439, and gives the whole of the information of which the India Office were in possession ; but then in addition to that there is the third item which comes from the admiralty—the cost of provisions, pay, and allowances, also allowances to soldiers' families in India and all the expenses incidental to and consequent upon the bringing of the Indian troops to the Mediterranean, whether defrayed out of Imperial or Indian funds, £310,230,making the total approximateEstimate £796,670. I have been informed that there has been an Estimate received from the Government of India, which shows a probable expenditure of about £50 000 in excess of that amount. That is a point upon which some adjustment has still to be made, and which has rendered it impossible to lay a full return on the table.—Mr. Fawcett asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he could state what proportion was to be borne by India. —The Chancellor of the Exchequer : The whole of this is English. There is the expression "whether defrayed out of Imperial or Indian funds," but I apprehend that whatever is defrayed out of the Indian would be repaid out of the Imperial Exchequer.

THE LONDON ECONOMIST makes the following remarks on Sir John Strachey's Budget :

A diminution in the receipts of about 340,000*l.* will be the result, but when it is remembered that relief to more than 1,000,000 families will follow this remission, it cannot be said that the step was uncalled for. It is less satisfactory to learn that the Government of India have resolved not to extend the license tax to the official and professional classes. A tax levied in this manner *on a portion only* of the population with exemptions to many whose incomes are derived from strictly analogous though not exactly similar sources, *cannot be defended on any principle of justice*. A reduction in the cost of the army is looked forward to. If equal efficiency is attained, this will be clear gain. The diminution in the outlay on public works is less permanent advantage to the country, and may even be a loss. Why the Government of India should express regret at this diminution and in the same breath oppose the proposal to throw a large part of the Afghan war charges upon England is hard to understand. If India is made to pay for imperial wars she cannot expect to have money for Indian improvements.'

For his skilful management of the Indian finances Sir John Strachey will be rewarded with a bonus of Rs. 50,000 !

THE FOLLOWING CONVERSATIONS took place in Parliament regarding the Indian Army Commission :

Sir G. Campbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the statement in *The Times* of March 15th respecting the recommendations of the Indian Army Commission was authentic ; especially whether the Commissioners propose, in order to form a mobile army to abolish a very large number of military stations now held, including Daka, Hazareebagh, and almost every station in Lower Bengal ; and whether, notwithstanding the determination to abolish the post of the Public Works Member of Council, and the departure of Sir Andrew Clarke with no intention of returning, an officer had been appointed to act during the absence on leave of Sir Andrew Clarke. Mr. Stanhope said the statement in *The Times* of March 15 as to the recommendations of the Indian Army Commission is generally accurate, though of couse a telegraphic [illegible] necessarily incomplete. They have not yet, however, been officially sent home. As regards Sir Andrew Clarke, he has obtained four months' leave of absence on medical certificate. As soon as his term expires, the vacancy will not be filled up. We know nothing as to any temporary appointment during his absence.—Sir G. Campbell inquired whether the statement was correct that the Commissioners proposed to abolish the military stations at Daka and Hazareebagh.—Mr. Stanhope ; Speaking of those places generally, it is correct.—In reply to Sir G. Balfour, Mr Stanhope said the recommendations of the Commission could not possibly be carried into effect before the next Parliament met. They had not yet been sent home by the Government of India.

MR. CROSS the Home Secretary was asked in the House of Commons whether the Government Scheme for taking over the London Water Companies was improperly made known by subordinates in the secret for speculative purposes. Mr. Cross, by his answer, seems to think not. This is strange, for City men declare that there has never been so much speculation over a single project since the days of the South Sea Bubble. One [illegible]am is said to have lost half a million sterling ; [illegible]r invested to win close upon a million, but dissolution and the collapse of the Bill involved them in a loss of over two hundred thousand pounds. A week or two since everybody who could do so was investing in water shares. It is said that this watery business of Mr. Cross took out the life-blood of Lord Beaconsfield, who sought to save himself by hastening the dissolution of Parliament.

TUESDAY, 13TH APRIL.

HEART-RENDING reports it is said come from the famine-stricken districts of Armenia. In Van alone fifty-two persons, it is said, have already died of starvation. Thousands of peasants are endeavoring to emigrate to neighbouring Persian provinces, but as the roads are covered with deep snow many perish on the journey. What are the Armenians of India about ?

JAMES LENNOX, a wealthy Presbyterian of New York, whose public benefactions amounted to about three million dollars, including a magnificent library and hospital, has just died.

FROM GREAT BRITAIN and Ireland in the present year, the remittances of "Peter's Pence" to Rome are said to have amounted to between £30,000 and £40,000. This is a fair test of religious fervour in the United Kingdom.

CHINA is said to be busily preparing for war. The chief cause, according to the *New York Herald* despatch, is the Russian complication, but a defiant attitude is shown in a less degree towards foreign Powers generally.

THE UNITED STATES Supreme Court has decided that State laws excluding negroes from serving on juries are unconstitutional, and that if negroes are deprived of their constitutional rights in the State courts they can demand that the trial be removed for hearing to the Federal Courts. The Court also decided that a Federal official who in the discharge of his duty, kills a person, is not liable to be tried in the State Courts, but in the Federal Courts, the United States Government having absolute power to protect their officials as against State interference. These decisions (a telegram says) strongly maintain the supremacy of the Federal Government within the limits of the Constitution against the abuse of the doctrine of State rights.

ACCORDING to the *Indian Agriculturist* the indigo trade in Madras is likely to assume large proportions since the Government have resolved to exempt that dye from export duty. To give one an idea of the trade it may be noted that, in the steamer *Poona* which left on the 7th ultimo, 728 chests of indigo were shipped from Madras, the largest lot was sent to Suez. In the month of January 7,252 cwts. of indigo were shipped from Madras to the value of Rs. 16,91,116. Of the total quantity exported 5,004 cwts. were sent to Great Britain, and 1,604 cwts. to Suez.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES seems to be very hard upon Christian missions and missionaries. "I regard missionary enterprises," he says, "as simply a gross impertinence ; and did I chance to be a straightforward, self-respecting heathen, I would kick the interloping missionary who should come canting around me seeking to pervert me from the faith of my fathers." Mr. Forbes asserts that the position of a missionary is "inherently false and illogical," and adds, "my experience of missionaries is that they are mostly liars." This is worse than strong langu age. There are missionaries and missionaries.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor and suite left Calcutta for Darjeeling this afternoon. There was a large gathering of European and native gentlemen at Sealdah to bid His Honor good-bye.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH APRIL.

THE HINDU OF MADRAS makes the following remarks on the movement set on foot to raise subscriptions for the payment of the election expenses of Mr. Fawcett :

When we compare Madras with Calcutta, Bombay and other centres of political life, how wide is the gulf between this city and the rest ? Some of the public spirited gentlemen of Madras tried their best to create an agitation on behalf of Mr. Fawcett with a view to collect some money towards the payment of his election expenses. But the Zemindars and merchants saw that there was no civilian at the bottom of it and so gave a very indifferent response to the appeal.

On the other hand, see what has taken place in Bengal. No sooner was an appeal issued by the British Indian Association for collecting subscriptions, than a sum not less than Rupees 4.000 was received within a week. A similar movement has been set on foot by some leading gentlemen of Bombay, by the Behar Landholders Association, and other national associations. But thank God, in spite of the selfish apathy of Madras, Mr. Fawcett has been selected for Hackney, and the more grateful parts of India have saved her sons from a general charge of indifference or ingratitude.

We are very sorry to read this.

AT A recent meeting of the French Physical Society, a description was given of the speaking-machine, invented by Mr. Faber, who has earnestly devoted himself to the production of artificial speech. The machine comprises a larynx, moveable lips, a buccal cavity in which a tongue is free to move, an ivory reed in place of vocal chords, and a nasal cavity. Diaphragms of different forms vary their position by means of keys or pedals, and by varying the forms of the cavities in which they operate, produce the vowel sounds, while the consonants are brought out by the movement of the lips and tongue. Fourteen keys suffice for all the articulations ; the pitch can be modified at pleasure ; and the imitation of the human voice is said to be sufficiently satisfactory.

THE FOLLOWING is the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of the employment of natives as engine-drivers :

The Government of India desires to impress upon all Railway authorities how important it is that there should be a large infusion of Natives into the ranks of Engine Drivers, both for the sake of economy and for the diminution of risk to life during the hot season. The Government views with pleasure the success that has attended the efforts made on the East Indian Railway for the training of Native Drivers, and would urge on all Railway Companies the expediency of adopting some recognized system for training lads of Native extraction for similar capacities. The scheme pursued on the East Indian Railway is working well, and seems well adapted to the class of Natives to be trained ; but if lads of a higher social standing could be induced to enter the Locomotives Department, it would be as well to give them one or two years of mechanical training in a workshop, and also inducements to learn English. Having served long apprenticeship as cleaners and firemen under good enginemen, those physically well constituted, after test by a technical examination, would be promoted to the charge of an engine on suitable rates of pay, a knowledge of English commanding a higher rate of salary. The Government is of opinion that the importance of the question warrants the trial of some schemes of this or a similar nature and agents of the Guaranteed Railway, Companies and Managers of State Railways should be called upon to report on those proposals, and to urge on their respective Locomotive Superintendents the desirability of introducing on their lines system under which selected Natives can rise to the charge of an engine. The Government are aware that such attempts are often attended at first with considerable trouble and annoyance, and such was experienced on the East Indian Railway, but after the initial stages are passed, the trouble decreases, the native begins to see the advantages gained by him, and the Railway gains the services of an additional number of trained men.

The agents of the Madras and South Indian Railway Companies have been requested by the local Government to state their views upon the proposals set forth in this Resolution.

IN THE House of Lords on the 19th ultimo the Earl of Shaftesbury asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Government of India had passed any measure for the regulation of the labour of women and children in mills and factories. Viscount Cranbrook said that when on a former occasion he had replied to the noble earl on the same subject, he was under the impression that a bill would be brought in on the subject. Such a bill was actually introduced, but on being submitted for consideration to the local governments, it encountered so much opposition that it was subsequently withdrawn. He would confer with Sir James Fergusson, than whom no person was better

informed upon the subject, and see whether a measure relating to it could not be introduced as soon as possible. But is Lord Cranbrook right? Has the Factory Bill been withdrawn? It has been postponed simply because the authors of the Bill violated faith with the Bengal Government by making it compulsory, when they had originally promised to make it permissive?

THE FOLLOWING paragraph is going the round of the papers:

As to the cost of the general election the return made to the House of Commons in 1874, shows that the aggregate expenses incurred by candidates in the United Kingdom amounted to over one million sterling. This return, however, is imperfect, as in several instances candidates neglected to furnish any particulars of their expenses as required by law. If allowance is made for those omissions that are apparent, the total expenditure may be fairly placed at £1,047,000. But this amount is considerably short of the actual sum expended, since it is notorious that the figures given in the parliamentary return by no means embrace all the items of outlay. A careful analysis of the return shows that of the total expenditure of £1,047,000 a sum of £639,000 was expended by the 652 successful candidates, and £408,000 by the 429 unsuccessful ones. Of the 652 successful candidates, 349 were Conservatives 250 Liberals and fifty-three Home Rulers. The aggregate expenditure of the 349 successful Conservatives was £380,450 or an average of £1000 apiece; that of the 252 Liberals £245,000 or £980 each, and that of the fifty-three Home Rulers £13,550 or an average of £255 each. The largest sum spent on any one county election was in the case of North Durham, where the aggregate expenditure of the four candidates was returned as £28,202. The largest sum spent on any borough or city election was in the case of the City of London, in which the aggregate expenditure of the six candidates was returned at £15,570.

But this does not evidently include a vast amount of unwritten expenditure?

THE PIONEER'S London Correspondent says that Mr. Gladstone's electioneering speeches in Midlothian, considering that he is seventy years old, constitute a greater physical feat than Captain Webb's swimming the channel, or O'Leary's walk at the Agricultural Hall. And then in Mr Gladstone's case there is the brain power besides.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of the Punjab held a durbar at Kohat to honor the frontier chiefs, who had assisted in the prosecution of the Affghan war. His Honor said:

Nawabs, Chiefs, and Maliks,—I have called you together in Durbar to-day to thank you for the help you have given the Government during the military operations of the last eighteen months. The line of communication of the Kurram Force lies through this district, and you have cheerfully assisted the Deputy Commissioner. Major Plowden in doing all that was required to facilitate the movements of the army. More especially I wish to thank Nawab Sir Khwaja Muhammed Khan, Chief of the Western Khattaks, Muzaffar Khan, of Hangu, and Muhammad Amin Khan, of Hangu for the assistance they have given. Their conduct on this occasion has added to the reputation they have previously gained and shows that they appreciate the honourable estimation in which they are held by the Government.

His Honor added:

"Nawabs, Chiefs and Maliks,—The services rendered during the military operations show your loyalty and good-will to the British Government. But I wish also to impress upon you that though such services are valuable and deserve acknowledgment, there are other duties of loyal subjects which must not be neglected. Acts of violence and illegality dim the brightness of the most distinguished services, and I expect you as loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India not only to abstain from such acts, but to give every assistance to the Deputy Commissioner in preventing such acts and in bringing offenders to justice."

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor left Calcutta for Darjeeling yesterday. A large number of Native and European gentlemen met at the Sealdah Station to bid him good-bye.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy *en route* to Simla breakfasted at Doomraon. The Maharaja made grand preparations to entertain his distinguished guest.

THURSDAY, 15TH APRIL.

WITH REFERENCE to the statements of our Krishnaghur correspondent lately published by us regarding the proceedings taken against Shamachurn Sandyal at Ranaghat, we have received the following facts in contradiction of some of those statements:

Bail was refused because the Muktear who had offered himself bail was not worth the sum for which the bail was required. On the receipt of a report at a late hour of the day that the accused could not offer any bail that he was ordered to be continued in custody. For two days, 10th and 11th March, the Sub-Divisional Officer was in his camp, on the 13th a pleader came from Krishnaghur and permission was given to him to communicate with the prisoner for the purpose of getting a Vakalutnama signed. It was only when the pleader and another person tried to hold unauthorised consultation with the prisoner that the communication was stopped. When the pleader again applied for leave to consult with the prisoner regarding the line of defence to be taken and when he objected to the presence of the Court Inspector, leave was given to the consultation, and the Court Inspector and all police officers were withdrawn. Bail was accepted when offered, if it was only for two days it was because there was just that interval between the date of acceptance of the bail and the date of trial. The bail bond was drawn up in the usual form and therefore the prisoner was required to attend the court from day to day. As regards the allegation that the Muktears did not venture to offer bail for fear of the Deputy Magistrate, the Muktears deny having ever stood in such fear; they would have offered themselves bail had the defendant given them any assurance with the usual security.

MR GEORGE SAINTSBURY in the *Academy* of the 17th January reviews Henry James' new work on Hawthorne, in the Macmillan series of Englishmen of Letters. He commences thus:—"A caviller might ask on beholding the title of this book, what business Hawthorne has in this particular galley. It certainly would seem that the lamented author of Mdlle D'Arvers might as justly figure in a collection of French authors as Hawthorne, an American citizen, born thirty years after the Declaration of Independence among Englishmen of Letters." India may well be proud of Miss Toru Dutt, when English critics commence placing her name in the same rank as that of the author of the Scarlet Letter.

ACCORDING TO the last weather and crop report there has been in Bengal more or less rain throughout Bengal Proper and Bhaugulpore, Purneah and Hazaribaugh. Floods in Tipperah caused much damage to spring rice, and interfered with ploughing and showing in low lands; elsewhere crops are doing well and cultivation is going on; but in Cuttack and Balasore rain is much wanted. Mangoe crop, in many places, has been entirely destroyed by rain, hail and storm. *Mohwa* crop in Chota Nagpore is good. *Rabi* harvest is in progress, and generally promises good results. Small-pox is increasing at places. Cholera has abated.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL it would seem intended to make a stroke of business with the Gya Municipality by selling them the old Jail Buildings. We are glad to notice that the Municipal Commissioners have had the courage to withstand this demand. They have passed the following Resolution on the subject:

The Commissioners cannot afford, nor do they on commercial and business grounds consider it to be advisable to sink, so large a sum of money as Rs. 11,000, which the Government now seem to demand, out of the Municipal Fund, in the purchase of the old jail buildings. Their object was to convert the old buildings into a *Sarai* for the accommodation of travellers, but they cannot afford to do this by giving so much for the old buildings, that the measure would probably be a permanent source of pecuniary loss to the Municipal Fund.

Well done!

THE BOMBAY REVIEW has the following:

The Acting Governor of Bombay has been performing the easy and pleasant duty of making morning, or rather evening calls—a social function which certain Governors of Bombay have neglected to their own detriment. We were about to mention the Parsee and Hindu families who have been thus favoured by His (temporary) Excellency; but the list is already too long, as another round was made last evening. Suffice it to say, that this revived cultivation of social amenities by the head of our community commenced very suitably with a call on Mr. and Mrs. Jehanghir C. J. Readymoney as representing the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir. Such visits if frequent would trench on the time or scant leisure of a busy Governor; but once in a season is not much; and the pleasure thus conferred on our native citizens and their families is out of all proportion to the time spent in these rounds. The difficulty will be to know where to 'draw the line.' Already some Mussulman non-content has been writing to the papers to complain that the Gubernatorial countenance has not, in this manner, beamed on their community. Doubtless His (acting) Excellency will soon make up for this omission: then will come the turn of the Children of Israel, and, last of all, the Christians.

THE ACADEMY, London, has an appreciative and very kindly review of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's Buddha Gya. The Reviewer thus begins:

The author is a native of Bengal, most favourably known, who wields the weapons of his science with great skill, and whose English style is as pure and irreproachable as that of any English author. It is encouraging to those interested in the education of British India to think that, among the first generation of scholars, such great ability, such acuteness of argument, and such soundness of judgement should have been developed. Nor is the volume before us the only one which has proceeded from his pen.

THIS IS no ordinary compliment. After some prefatory remarks the Reviewer says:

In his Report, the author distinctly admits that he is only a gleaner in a field of enquiry where many distinguished archæologists had already garnered in rich harvests; he modestly limits his own labour to the task of following their footsteps elucidating questions left doubtful by them, filling up *lacunæ*, and summarising all that is worth knowing. It may be added that, though he had been preceded by the two greatest authorities in British India on subjects of archæology and architecture respectively, General Alexander Cunningham, and Mr. James Fergusson, no such ripe scholar of Sanskrit and Buddhistic lore as the author had had the opportunity of personally inspecting the locality and interpreting the original inscriptions.

The Reviewer then notices the different chapters of the book in detail and remarks:

The volume before us is fascinating, suggestive, and instructive, and is not likely to be superseded by any memorial work on the same subject-matter; but many of the conclusions of the author's will not be accepted until a great *consensus* of authorities has confirmed his individual and, up to the present moment, unsupported opinions.

Our author has shown a wonderful power of adapting himself to the style of argument of the period, and is an antagonist with whom any scholar might be proud to break a lance; but he has not learnt one lesson from the study of the works of his contemporaries and predecessors, that the greater and more profound the knowledge of the scholar, the greater also will be the mistrust of his own judgment, and the deference that he pays to the expressed and deliberate opinions of his esteemed fellow-labourers.

Although we do not agree with the Reviewer in his latter remarks, we consider them valuable because they show that he is not a blind admirer of our author. As for our author's unsparing criticisms of Mr. Fergusson's theories to which the Reviewer pointedly refers, we need only say that he has not been the first to cast the stone. It is Mr. Fergusson, who has set the example, and his friends ought to bear in mind that if he is ready to criticize others he ought to be prepared to be criticized upon. Do unto others as ye wish that they should do unto you!

FRIDAY, 16TH APRIL.

WE HAVE received a copy of a memorial to Government of the Raja of Pachete on the subject of his title. The Raja says that he is 72nd in descent from Maharaja Dhiraj Bikramaditya, and that his ancestors migrated from Ojein and resided at Panchkote for 59 generations. They enjoyed the title of Maharaja Dhiraj Bahadur and were always addressed by the title of Moluz Meherban Aitezad Dosetan Maharajadhiraj Bahadoor, Sullamohoo. Some 22 Rajas of Jhalda, Begoonkedar, Jonpur &c., appertaining to the Raj of Punchkote, were employed as sentinels in guarding the *garhs* and doing other services. None of these Rajas could call themselves as such until they received *tica* or mark of an ointment from their Suzerain. To be addressed as a mere Raja in the same manner as his vassals is a dishonor, and therefore the memorialist prays that he may be addressed as above.

APROPOS of Indian contributions for the relief of famine sufferings in Ireland *Freeman's Journal* says:—"The manner in which the great Indian communities have acted in this our national crisis is worthy of eternal remembrance and gratitude."

THE FOLLOWING is going the round of the papers:

There is a society at Lucknow called the Julsa Sebzah, and its members lately met under the presidency of Nawab Alee Nakee Khan to express sympathy with their Lieutenant-Governor on the death of his mother. The following resolution was duly proposed and seconded:—'That in accordance with the customs of this country an address of condolence may be presented to the Hon. Sir G. Couper on behalf of the Julsa Sebzah of Lucknow, expressing the sympathy of the association in their grief on account of the death of His Honour's mother, Lady Couper Dowager." From the report of the proceedings, which appears in the *Indian Herald* it seems that the resolution was opposed by a certain Pundit, "on the ground that there was no such native custom as that referred to in the resolution and that the presentation of such an address was uncalled for and unnecessary. On the resolution being put five voted for it and four against it. The same Pundit then said "That he had just learnt that no such address was sent on the recent occasion of the lamented death of a daughter of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress; he moved, therefore, that the resolution may again be put to the vote to ascertain whether the majority still considered the presentation of such an address necessary. The majority adhered to their opinion.

The meeting by a majority of one wisely decided not to send a copy of the proceedings to Sir George Couper, but they do not seem to have done anything to keep the report out of the papers!

A LYING-IN hospital, which has been built at the Monegar Choultry, Madras, chiefly at the expense of Mr. Ramsawmy Moodellier, was lately opened by the Duke of Buckingham and his daughter, Lady Mary Grenville.

WE ARE SORRY to learn that Mr. J. B. Roberts has been laid up for some weeks under severe illness. He has been allowed three months' privilege leave, and Mr. Ryland has been appointed to act for him as Superintendent of Stamps and Stationary. Mr. Ryland is an experienced Revenue officer. Babu Bulloram Mullick acts for him as Judge of the Sealdah Small Cause Court.

THE PRINCESS of Tanjore C. I., has offered to endow a girls' scholarship in the Madras Presidency, in memory of the late President of the National Indian Association, Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice of Hesse.

SATURDAY, 17TH APRIL.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has been defeated in his candidature for Parliamentary election. We are surprised that he should have given up his magnificent position in India, if he was not sure of success in Worcestershire.

THERE ARE conflicting rumours about the death of King Theebaw from small-pox. The following is the latest telegram received by the *Englishman*:

Rangoon, 15th April.—Mandalay news most conflictin g. King Theebaw was alive on the 7th. The priests in large numbers are leaving Mandalay, as they did when the late King was dying. All houses are closed at Mandalay at sundown, on account of the terror inspired by the human sacrifices offered up last week in large numbers.

THE INDU-PRAKASH says:

Now that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey has taken a year's furlough, the Government of Bombay will only be doing an act of justice and good faith by showing some consideration to the claims of the Native community to the present vacancy on the Bench of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Nanabhai Haridas has acted on the Bench for about two years, and his claims were unfortunately ignored by Sir Richard Temple in October last.

We say ditto.

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THERE were only 187 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 10th April, of which 12 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 57 from fever, 19 from bowel-complaints, 5 from accidents, 28 from asthma and pthisis and the rest from other causes. Ten children were still-born, 41 died between the ages of 15 days and under and one year. Twenty-seven persons died above the age of 60. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 18.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, it is stated, has decided that Eurasians and Anglo-Indians are eligible to the Civil Service by nomination like the natives of the country. It holds that the terms of the Statute 93 Vic., Cap. 3, Section 6, admit of the appointment of Eurasians and Anglo-Indians, as well as of pure Natives, to the offices hitherto reserved for Covenanted Civilians. It remarks: "The claims of such persons of this class as may be of conspicuous merit and ability, will doubtless receive due consideration from the Local Government."

THE INDU-PROKASH says: "The Medical Profession of Bombay are, it appears about to apply to the Legislature for a Medical Registratiou Act for the Bombay Presidency. The result of such an Act, if passed, will be to exclude our *Vaidyas* from legally claiming any fee for treating a patient, and as such, the Act ought certainly to be protested against." We do not think that such an Act can be passed for India without establishing Colleges of Indian medicine for the purpose of licensing Indian practitioners.

WE ARE GLAD to learn from certain official papers which we have received from the Bengal Government that the Bill to amend the Calcutta Small Cause Court Act will be soon introduced into the Governor General's Council.

THE BUNGA DARSUNA has again made its appearance. It appears with the new Bengali year. It is now under the editorship of Babu Sunjib Chunder Chatterjea. The present number is not very attractive.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Memorandum regarding the introduction of Carolina rice into India. 2. Vyavastha Chandrika, a digest of Hindu Law as current in all the Provinces of India, except Bengal Proper, by Shyama Charan Sircar, Vidya Bhusun. 3. The Calcutta Review No. CXL. for April, 1880. 4. The Bengal Magazine, for March, 1880. No. 92. 5. Map of the country between Kelat-i-Ghilzai and Ghazni in continuation of the map of the Seat of War in Northern Affghanisthan (Surveyor General's Office.) 6. Prospectus of the Social Union (Dacca.) 7. Bunga Durshana for Baisakh, 1287 B. E. 8. Paricharika for Baisakh 1287 B. E. 9. Mahabharatha in Bengali—Santipurba—published and distributed *gratis* by Protapachunder Roy. 10. Adhyatmika—a story in Bengali by Peary Chand Mitra. 11. Journal of the National Indian Association of London No. 112, April, 1880. 12. A guide to the Calcutta Custom House by Scobell Armstrong, C. S. 13. Messrs. A J. Parker and Co's. Monthly Price List of Types, Presses, Machinery &c., for April 1880.

LAST EVENING there was in Calcutta a tremendous downpour attended with hail-storm. We hear that there was not a drop of rain five miles from Calcutta.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London April 10th.—Lord Hartington and Mr. R. W. Grafton, Liberal candidates for North-East Lancashire, have been returned by large majorities.

The *Observer* states that the Marquis of Salisbury is to receive a Dukedom.

12th.—The net liberal gain is now 108 seats. The *Times*, in a leading article, announces that Lord Northbrook will probably be Secretary of State for India. The *Daily Telegraph* urges that Lord Dufferin be appointed Viceroy. Lord Gifford has been appointed Colonial Secretary at Ceylon.

13th.—Lord Lytton has been created an Earl with the title of Viscount Knebworth. Sir James Fergusson started for Bombay on the 9th April.

Mr. Fawcett will probably be appointed Under-Secretary of State for India. The appointment of Lord Gifford as Colonial Secretary for Ceylon is denied.

13th.—Both the Liberal candidates for East Worcestershire have been elected by narrow majorities, Sir Richard Temple being defeated.

14th.—The *Standard* publishes a paragraph stating that the Cabinet will resign after the Queen has returned from the Continent to Windsor. The *Standard* publishes a telegram stating that the Egyptian Government is about to occupy the Abyssinian Coast of the Red Sea to Cape Guardafui.

16th—Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord John Manners are to be created Knights Grand Cross of the Bath. The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a paragraph stating that Prince Leopold is to be created Duke of Albany.

17th.—Obituary.—Dr. Kenealy.

The Empress Eugenie has arrived at Cape Town.

Berlin, April 16th.—The German Parliament has adopted the Army Bill.

St. Petersburg, April 10th.—Prince Gortschakoff is very ill.

12th.—General Scobeloff has started for Tiflis.

13th.—The semi-official *Agence Russe* declares that Russia desires the maintenance of peace, and if the new Liberal Government of England are peacefully inclined, an understanding in Central Asia will be an easy task.

14th.—It is stated that a Russian Army Corps of observation will be shortly stationed on the Chinese frontier of Turkistan. Admiral Boutakoff has been appointed Admiral to command the Russian squadron in the Chian Seas.

16th.—A new Russian Loan of fifteen millions is announced.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 22nd Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Singing and Sensitive Flames.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Saturday, the 24th Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject: Salts of Ammonium, Lithium, Cæsium and Rubedium.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1880.

AFFGHANSTHAN.

THE *Englishman* has received the following account of the Kabul Durbar:

Kabul, April 14th.—A darbar was held to-day at four o'clock. All the Kabul Sirdars were present, also the Sirdars, Maliks and Headmen lately arrived from Maidan. Mr. Lepel Griffin had the General on his left. Walli Muhammed on his right and the Kabul Sirdars, according to seniority, ranged on the right, and the general officers and officers of the field force on the left. Muhammad Sarwar Khan, Muhammad Alam Khan, Muhammad Tahir Khan were severally presented to the General and shook hands. The General, addressing the Maliks and Chiefs, expressed great pleasure at seeing them, especially those who had responded to the invitation of the Mustafi. He trusted this darbar was the beginning of the end, and that arrangements would be made to ensure an honorable peace and lasting friendship between the two nations. He pointed out that no fear need have been entertained regarding their treatment and reception at Kabul. He stated that all had been honorably treated and were at perfect liberty to leave when they pleased, and trusted they would carry away more friendly feelings towards us than some had hitherto entertained, and that those still aloof would follow their good example and come in. He introduced Mr. Griffin as the chief political officer in North and East Afghanistan, who would give an answer on the part of the Government of India to the requests made by them. This speech was translated into Persian by Muhammad Astam Khan, the Kazi. Mr. Griffin then addressed the assembly giving the answers of Government to the requests made. He expressed his pleasure to meet them, but regretted that the more important had not come in, and said the votes of those would not be considered equivalent to their presence, the more so as some had secretly abandoned the cause they professed to support. He referred by this to Muhammad Jan and Gholam Haidar. Alluding to their request for the restoration of the Amir Yakub and the immediate retirement of the troops from Afghanistan, he said that no Amir would be accepted unless a proved friend of the British, and stated that consequently Yakub would never return. He had persistently opposed us in every way. He said that their willingness to accept as Amir any one selected by the Government would be at the proper time laid before the Viceroy together with the views of the supporters of Walli Muhammad, Musa Khan, Ayub Khan or Hashim Khan, or any other candidate approved and supported by a large number of the people. There was no intention of annexing Afghanistan or occupying more than was necessary for the safety of the frontier of India, but the province of Kandahar would not remain united to Kabul, but be placed under the independent rule of a Barakzai prince. For the administration of Kabul and the provinces the Amir must be strong and govern the people as wished by Government, and be steadfast in his friendship to the British. But no definite decision as to him could yet be come to. He warned them of the consequence of further hostile action, and said Government would please itself as to time of the withdrawal of the troops. It had no desire for them to remain after the selection of a friendly Amir had been made and the country had become peaceful. The Army came to avenge a dastardly crime and would remain till a satisfactory settlement was made. He recommended assistance to be given to the column advancing on Ghazni, and warned them of the consequences of hostility against them. He reminded them of the punishment inflicted on the Hisarak Ghilzais, and said Government was resolved to be obeyed and to punish all opposition. He said they might choose which they preferred force or money (mercy?). He denied that the English were the enemies of Islam and cited the protection given to the Sultan of Turkey. He said Government refused to appoint a new Muhammadan Agent at Kabul or grant assistance in money and material, until the selection of an Amir was made and appointed. It was not fitting for small persons to discuss those matters, but that the Amir appointed would be supported in every possible way as long as he should preserve friendly relations towards the British.

The *Indian Daily News* has received the following news from Kabul anent the negociations:

Cabul, April 12th.—Sirdar Abdur Rahman Khan, who is still at Ghori, has appointed Isak Khan, the brother of the late Surwar Khan, Governor of Mazar-i-Shareef. It is reported that seven hundred men, all Wardaks, belonging to Sirdar Gholam Hyder Khan's army, have been excluded (executed?) by Abdur Rahman's order, for aiding in the murder of Surwar Khan, Barakzai. Mir Butcha is stated to have quarrelled with Mahommed Jan, and to have openly declared he will be guided in his future relations with the British by Abdur Rahaman Khan. It is most probable his journey to Purwan was to see what Abdur Rahman would offer for his support. The Kohistanis are supporting Mir Butcha, and decline to have anything to do with Mahommed Jan and the Wardak party.

It will be observed that no mention was made of Herat in Mr. Griffin's Manifesto. Possibly the reticence on this subject was due to the impending change of ministry. It is not certain whether the Liberals will accept the arrangement about Herat contemplated by the Conservative Government, and our representative in Kabul was, therefore, it would seem, instructed not to raise any question about it. Mr. Griffin had in his private interviews with some of the Sirdars given hints about Herat, which were not at all favourably received, but in the public durbar he did not open his lips on this subject. As regards the settlement of Kabul Mr. Griffin plainly stated that the reinstatement of Amir Yakub Khan was out of the question. The British Government does not trust him, and it could not therefore restore him to his throne. The question is will his son or brother be placed on the throne in his stead? This will not wholly depend upon the wishes of the chiefs. Our Government must be satisfied that the man to be selected is strong enough to rule the country and hold it against all odds. We do not believe as we have said before that such a man can at present be found in Affghansthan. The Affghans are torn by faction, and a divided house, as the saying goes, cannot stand. It is stated that Mir Batcha has quarrelled with Mahomed Jan, and we do not know what differences and intrigues are going on among the different parties in the country. Sirdar Abdar Rahman Khan seems to be the only man who has raised his head among his compeers, but he has not yet declared his views regarding the Kabul succession. Whatever may be the views of the Chiefs and Sirdars we are convinced that the settlement of Kabul on the proposed basis will not be durable. We repeat it will be difficult to find a strong man, who like Dost Mahomed, or Shere Ali, will be able to hold the heterogenous masses of Affghansthan together. As Dr. Bellew in his recent work on the Races of Affghansthan shews the Affghans are not one in instincts, aspirations and feelings, and whenever they find an opportunity, they are not slow to tear each other. Our Government will not act wisely by leaving the Affghans to plunder and prey upon each other. But they will not be able to avert this calamity if they follow out their present policy of putting one man at the head of Affghansthan. The result will be that our troops must be quartered permanently in Affghansthan to protect our nominee. Surely such a result was not contemplated by the Gundamuk treaty. And we do not think that the British nation will endorse this coercive policy, for practically it will be nothing else. If British troops be maintained in Affghansthan for an indefinite time, who will pay the cost of their maintenance? The cost will not be small; according to the lowest calculations it would come to about three millions per annum. Affghansthan, it is notorious, is not in a position to bear the expenses of the military occupation of the country by the British. The burden will necessarily fall upon the poor Indian tax-payers, and apart from the question of equity, are they able to bear it? We have seen that India can with difficulty make the two ends meet, and to throw upon her an additional burden of three millions per annum would be simply to break her back. We cannot believe that the Liberals will inaugurate their accession to power by such a monstrous act, an act against which they have loudly protested so long as the Conservatives were in power. It is, therefore, doubtful whether the Liberals will endorse the policy which has been announced in Kabul. We should not feel surprised if they should give adhesion to the arrangement, which Lord Lytton we believe at first suggested, of partitioning the country into petty chiefships, and thus establishing a confederacy of independent little states, all owing allegiance to the Paramount Power of the British.

THE LIBERAL PROGRAMME.

WHETHER Mr. Gladstone takes office or not it cannot be denied that he is the life and soul of the Liberal Party. Our own impression is

that he will be forced to join the Cabinet, and that the Queen will eventually welcome him as her trusted minister. "People's sovereign mistress" cannot long keep at a distance "People's William." *Vox Populi Vox Dei*! As might be expected Mr. Gladstone has given tongue to the Liberal Party, and in his great address at Edinburgh, which was a feat both physically and intellectually, he announced as far as he could in that early morn of the electoral campaign what would be the probable programme of the Liberals. He pointed out that now-a-days differences in the party politics of England were not very broadly marked. What he meant was that the party in power cannot very well abandon all at once the measures and policy to which the country stands committed by the preceding Government. He said: "You know very well that the usual differences of party in this country are, after all, differences lying within certain limits. When Lord Russell led one side of the House of Commons and Sir Robert Peel the other side, that did not mean that those two distinguished and illustrious men were on all points at variance." Mr. Gladstone has also begun to speak moderately of Lord Beaconsfield and his party. He remarked: "For the first time in my life on the occasion of a general election it is attempted by the leaders who are in power, and especially by the very eminent and distinguished man who is the heart and soul and life and centre of the Government, to have this great cause tried, not upon the merits of the Government, but upon the merits of the Opposition." It will be seen that this is very different language from what Mr. Gladstone used to employ before. And the change is natural. Mr. Gladstone is evidently already feeling the responsibity of office and is too knowing not to see the necessity of adapting himself to the changed aspect of affairs. The Liberals when they were in power last time were strong enough in domestic politics; their weakness was their foreign policy. Will they follow the peace-at-any-price policy of Manchester if they come into power again? Mr. Gladstone thus answered this question: "Now there is an allegation abroad that what is called the Manchester school is to rule the destinies of this country if the Liberals come into power. I will endeavour to tell you a portion of the truth upon that subject. What is called the Manchester school has never ruled the foreign policy of this country. (Cheers.) It was never during a Conservative Government, and never especially during a Liberal Government. Do not let me be supposed to speak of what is called the Manchester school, or sometimes the Peace party, as if I were about to cast disrespect upon them. I respect them even in what I think to be their grave and serious error (cheers.) I think it is, I will venture to say, like many errors in our mixed condition. It is not only a respectable, it is even, a noble error. Abhorring all selfishness of policy, friendly to freedom in every country on the earth, attached to the modes of reason and detesting the ways of force, this Manchester school, this Peace party, has sprung prematurely to the conclusion that wars may be considered as having closed their melancholy and miserable history, and that the affairs of the world may henceforth be conducted by methods more adapted to the dignity of man, more suited both to his strength and his weakness, less likely to lead man out of the ways of duty, to stimulate his evil passions, to make him guilty before God for inflicting misery on his fellow-creatures. (Cheers.) That is the fact of the case. But no Government of this country could ever accede to the management and control of affairs without finding that the dream of a paradise upon earth was rudely dispelled by the shock of experience. However we may detest war, and you cannot detest it too much (cheers), there is no war except one—the war of liberty—that does not contain in it many elements of corruption as well as misery that are deplorable to consider, but, however deplorable they may be, they are among the necessities of our condition, and there are times when justice and the welfare of mankind require a man not to shrink from the responsibility of undertaking it." This shews that the Liberals will not shirk war, if national interests and honor should force it upon them. Mr. Gladstone thus rebutted the charge that should the Liberals come into power, they would throw overboard the present Affghan policy:

A more baseless fiction never was conceived of man (cheers) —never was embodied in words by his tongue or by his faculty of speech. We have no power to relieve you from engagements of honour and good faith entered into by the present Government by a summary process. However we may disapprove of them, however we may deplore them, however we may have striven to point out—not to you, because you have not had a fair chance yet, but to them—their misdeeds, and to the majority of the House of Commons, which has been perfectly deaf to our arguments; however we may have striven to point out to them the misdeeds and the dangers of the course they have pursued, we must take the consequences; the country must take the consequences. Prudence, care, and diligence may do much in course of time; but whatever faith requires must be accepted. (Hear.) Gentlemen, allow me, if you please—as I believe I am always supposed to be the most guilty member of the Liberal party—allow me to quote a case from my own experience. I first entered the councils of the British sovereign in the year 1843, 37 years ago, and at a time when there had been performed in India one of those exploits which in some respects resembles one we have lately witnessed and heard of. A war had been made on a neighbouring Asiatic Power, upon the Ameer of Scinde. That war had been conducted with brilliant military skill by Sir Charles Napier; that war had attained not only an apparent, an immediate, but, in a military sense, a complete success; that war had added to the Indian Empire a province in respect of which there was not the smallest difficulty in permanently consolidating with that magnificient fabric the Indian Empire; a province which, instead of being a drain upon its resources, was an addition to its resources. Finally, that war—the war of Scinde—did not in any degree introduce any ulterior dangers and ulterior differences with any of the Powers of Europe. (Cheers) So far that was satisfactory and the war party of this country such as we have known them during the last two or three years would, no doubt, have hailed it with unmixed vociferations of joy and satisfaction, and would have glorified the men who had made the war, conducted it, and brought it to its conclusion. Well, I may almost say that the first serious deliberation in which, as a responsible Minister, I was called upon to take part was the deliberation upon the proceedings of Lord Ellenborough in unison with Sir Charles Napier. As Sir Charles Napier was the military arm of the country in that war, so Lord Ellenborough was the inspirer and prompter of the measure, and was one who considered that in performing it he had rendered a great service to his country. Now I wish you, and I wish my opponents, to consider how the Conservatives of those days looked upon such wars. When the measure came before the Cabinet of which Sir Robert Peel was the head, do you suppose that theCabinet was a Cabinet insensible to the honor of the country? Do you think that the Duke of Wellington, a man who was a member of that Cabinet and whom I had the honor of calling my colleague, was a man insensible to the honor of the country or was a man on whom any one would have dared to cast the reproach that he was unwilling or incapable of maintaining the honour of the country? But how did the Duke of Wellington—how did Sir Robert Peel—how did Lord Derby (cheers) the last deceased head of the modern Conservative Party (laughter) the educated Conservative party (laughter), whose education, or at least the commencement of whose education, began in the city of Edinburgh (laughter)—how did they look upon the war of Scinde? One and all, we felt that the act was an act done. We asked ourselves the question whether by undoing it—as responsible before God and man, the question was asked whether by undoing it we should or should not contribute to the peace, the happiness, and the prosperity of Asia. Disapproving it, condemning it, believing it to be bad from beginning to end, yet we saw plainly that the attempt to undo it would in all probability plunge Asia into disorder and into conflagration; and therefore the responsibility of governing that country was at once accepted by the Government of Sir Robert Peel. Now, I use that as an illustration. But that war of Scinde, in my opinion, compares very favorably with the war in Afghanistan; bad as it was, it is not for a moment to be held that it carried as deep a dis of guilt, or that it involved as astonishing a superabundance of folly. In Scinde we invaded no nationality; we did not set ourselves against a native; we ran no risk—as the event has proved, we ran no risk—of making ourselves odious and detested for generations by a high-spirited and warlike people. In Scotland, you know something and my ancestory know something, of what was the spirit of mountain clans (hear, hear); but we have chosen to cast ourselves into conflict with that spirit in Afghanistan. We did it once; we suffered heavily, for we sowed the seeds of a long hatred, and we have now done it again. I do not intend at present to enter on the details of it, because I want to go to a more general issue; but I have shown by my proposition that the Governments of England, though they disapprove the measures which have been taken, yet if these measures involve them moral obligations which they cannot cast aside, look at no question but this: What is our duty for the happiness of those whom we are appointed to rule and for the honour of the empire which we love? (cheers.) And I hope that I have now sufficiently for the moment disposed of this, I must say ludicrous and even more than ludicrous assumption, which I have taken out of the mouth of one of the members of the Government, that the Liberals, if they come into power are to begin by repudiating the engagements, the present ministry have contracted.

Here we have some glimpse of the probable programme of the Liberals. It is of course a partial glimpse, but it serves to shew that the Liberals in office will not be prepared to carry out all that they had so lustily urged whilst out of office. Mr. Gladstone has now greatly moderated his language. He seems to be fully alive to his approaching responsibility. Such being the case our countrymen as we said in our last should not be too sanguine of the policy of the Liberal Government. What they will do in respect of the domestic administration of India they have not yet said. We must therefore wait and watch.

4

INDIANS IN PARLIAMEMT.

THE announcement that several influential members of the Liberal Party have expressed a desire to see Mr. Lalmohun Ghose returned to Parliament suggests the question as to how far it is desirable to secure the representation of India by Native Indians in the Imperial Legislature. We need not notice the ignorant objection raised by some Anglo-Indian journals that natives of India, though born British subjects, are not eligible to election for Parliament. No such disability, as any person who is acquainted with the law on the subject knows, exists on the subject. Any British-born subject in any part of the British empire can offer himself for election, but unless domiciled in England he has not the rights of an elector. The Native Indian, who is a born British subject, does not therefore labour under any legal disability in offering himself as a candidate for election. His chances of election are of course very remote. He can get into Parliament only through the suffrages of British electors, through their kindness and favour, and he has no claims whatever upon them by reason of birth, consanguinity, religion or association. If British electors should take a fancy for a Native Indian as their representative in Parliament, they would do so from their chivalrous nature, their generous sympathy, their sense of justice to India, their realization of the sacred responsibility of the British nation to her myriad millions, possibly from an intellectual curiosity. We fear, as we stated last week, there is little chance of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's election on the present occasion, as he has arrived too late, but if he perseveres, he may succeed one day sooner or later. He has several circumstances in his favour. His first *debut* before the British public produced a very good impression upon them. He has the sympathy and support of Mr. John Bright, the great tribune of the British nation. Through Mr. Bright he is favourably known to several influential leaders of the Liberal Party. He has also identified himself with the Liberal cause by his utterances in England and in India. He is backed by Mr. Chesson, who is a wonderful man for organization. He has also the sympathy of his countrymen. We should not therefore feel surprised if the Liberals should lend him a helping hand and assert a triumph of their principles by returning him to Parliament for some borough or county, in which local feeling may not be strong. If that consummation happens to be brought about, India will have ample cause for thankfulness.

Apart from the prospects of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's candidature the question as to whether in the present relations of India with England it is desirable to secure a representation of this country in the Imperial Parliament is worthy of ventilation. Under the laws of the British Parliament neither British India nor the British Colonies have any electoral privilege. The Colonies have, however, their local Parliaments, and they seem to be content with their institutions. Still for many years Canada maintained Mr. Roebuck as her paid member in the British House of Commons. India has always depended upon the disinterested and philanthropic services of a small knot of members, who of their own free will and accord espouse the cause of poor India. Even if an Indian or two be returned to Parliament, India must continue to rely upon them for the protection of her interests and the redress of her grievances. In the first place no Indian can be elected to Parliament as a matter of right; he can go in only on the favour of some British constituenices. In the second place he will, if elected, be a solitary representative of India in the Imperial congress, and as questions in that assembly are decided by a majority of votes, he cannot exercise any substantial influence on the course of its deliberations. To the Government of the day he cannot be any object of dread, for what can his solitary voice effect? If he were inclined to be most obstructive, which he is not likely to be, he can be easily put down. He cannot expect to have any following or fraternity to support him. Supposing that he will make a common cause with any of the political parties in Parliament, the Conservatives, the Liberals or the Home Rulers, he cannot add any appreciable strength to the party under whose

banners he may enlist himself.But he may prove exceedingly useful to his own country, and to the cause of her good government by England. His information will be first-hand ; he will speak with the weight of personal knowledge of the feelings, sentiments, wants and wishes of his countrymen ; his education and loyalty will be a guarantee of the reasonableness of his complaints and suggestions, and though he will be a solitary Indian in Parliament, he will stand there as the spokesman of two hundred millions of British subjects and as such is sure to obtain the most generous consideration from all parties in the ImperialAssembly.He will be a tower of strength to theIndianParty in Parliament.It may be said that in the present state of Indian Society, with the social disabilities which a visit to Europe still unfortunately carries, Indians, who by their position, knowledge and influence, are best fitted to represent their country in Parliament, are not likely to proceed to England, but we are satisfied that whoever may be elected for India,he will have no claim to be heard or supported if he for a moment segregates himself from the nation and thinks of representing his own views or those of any advanced section to which he may belong. It will be his duty and interest to represent India as it is, and not India as it may be or ought to be. Take for instance Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose. By education, association, habits and manners he stands aloof from the mass of his countrymen, who are attached to their national religion, customs, habits and thoughts, but he has studiously sought to represent their views and not his own in respect of the public questions which engaged his attention in his first sojourn in England. One example will suffice. Respecting the Civil Service question he told the present writer that if he advocated the *compulsory* visit of Native Indians to England for the purpose of qualifying themselves for the Civil Service, he would immediately lose caste with men like Mr. Bright and other leaders of the British nation, who were strongly opposed to the policy of coercing Indians to leave their own country in order to take a certificate to serve it, though both he and they fully appreciated the advantages to Indians of visiting England for education and would otherwise do their best to encourage such visits. We need not therefore be apprehensive that an Anglicized Indian, who alone under the existing circumstances of Indian Society could hope to represent India in Parliament, if British constituences should favour the idea, would not faithfully represent his countrymen. We have said that an Indian in Parliament would be exceedingly useful to his country, and that in a variety of ways. In the first place he may ask the Indian Minister all sorts of questions about Indian administration, and need we say that the mere putting a question in the House of Commons has a tremendous effect upon Indian administrators. These Bahadurs are not unfrequently high-handed in their doings, over which local public opinion has little effect ; if intelligent questions based on accurate facts could be put in the House of Commons regarding Indian matters, they will throw much light on the spirit of Indian administration, and infuse a wholesome terror into the breasts of these "Indian Nabobs." At present the Indian friends in Parliament are too much occupied with their domestic affairs and have not therefore sufficient time to master Indian details ; they will feel their hands considerably strengthened by the accession of a Native Indian, who will naturally make Indian matters his special study and who will be their referee on all Indian questions of importance. The experiment we submit is worth trying, both in the interests of England and India. The British nation at large is actuated by the noblest motives in respect of India, but it has neither the leisure nor means to acquire a full knowledge of its circumstances and wants. It will therefore find a most useful auxiliary in an Indian representative in Parliament. Should any British constituency be so generous and chivalrous as to return an Indian to Partiament they will render an important service to their Indian dependency. We hope it will be permitted to us to record this act of grace on the part of some British constituency sooner or later.

MR. FAWCETT ON FINANCE

II.

AFTER demonstrating the inelasticity of the Indian revenue, Mr. Fawcett proceeds to examine Indian expenditure. In doing so, he takes up the four chief branches of our expenditure namely, military expenditure, cost of administration, loss by exchange, and interest on loans for the general purposes of Government as well as for public works. Mr. Fawcett deals with each of these heads separately and at some length. As regards military expenditure, he points out that even in a time of peace, the army costs India upwards of 17 millions sterling a year, which is 45 per cent of her entire net revenue of 37½ millions. In his Financial Statement for 1878-79 Sir John Strachey recorded the fact that the cost of the army being at that time more than 17 millions sterling, had increased by "upwards of £1,000,000 since 1875-76, and that a large portion of this increase was in the expenditure recorded in the home accounts." Mr. Fawcett, in dealing with the military expenditure of India, naturally feels called upon to discuss the new frontier policy in its financial aspect. He lays down the sound principle that "it would not be more unreasonable to decide what is the best house for a particular individual to live in without having any regard to his income, than it is, on a mere consideration of military tactics, to determine to advance the frontier of India, without first ascertaining the expenditure what such an advance would necessitate." He then proceeds :—"It is particularly worthy of remark that those who have been foremost in advocating a 'forward' frontier policy in India have apparently ignored any consideration of its cost. The long and able statement of Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Bartle Frere, and Lord Napier of Magdala, contain scarcely single reference to the financial aspects of the policy which they advocate. On the other hand, nothing can be more precise than the declarations of many of those most competent to express an opinion on the question, that the frontier could not be advanced without causing a most serious addition to the military expenditure of India. Lord Lawrence speaking of such an advance as is now contemplated, declared that it would, 'paralyse the finances, of India.' This was not simply his individual opinion. It has been often said that no Governor General was ever surrounded by abler men than those who constituted the council of the Viceroy in 1867, and the despatch which contains this remarkable declaration was signed not only by Lord Lawrence, but by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir W. H. Mansfield, afterwards Lord Sandhurst, Sir H. S. Maine, Mr. G. N. Taylor, Mr. W. N. Massey, Sir Henry Durand, and Mr. G. M. Yule. This despatch, moreover, was addressed to Sir Stafford Northcote, who was then Secretary of State for India, and its conclusions were accepted by him and the Government of which he was a member." The late Lord Sandhurst, in a minute recorded in 1875, calculated that the occupation of advanced position beyond the frontier of India would permanently increase her military expenditure by more than three millions sterling ; and Sir Henry Norman in a late article in the *Fortnightly Review* has distinctly said that even if the advance were confined simply to the occupation of Kurram, Jellalabad and Kandahar, additional troops would have to be maintained at a cost of one million sterling per annum, to say nothing of the large amount that would have to be expended on fortifications and other military works, and also in subsidizing the hill tribes. We have thus an idea of the financial results which would be produced by the occupation of advanced positions beyond the frontier of India.

Coming next to the general cost of administration, Mr. Fawcett, with his usual clearness, shows the increase which has taken place under this head during the last twenty years. The cost of government of India, excluding expenditure on the army and public works, in 1856, two years before the abolition of the East India Company, was £14,964,867, but by 1871 it had increased to £23,271,082 or upwards of 50 per cent. Almost every item of the expenditure under this head exhibits marked increase, which has continued up to the present time. Of course the rise in general prices, which has taken place since the Crimean War, has had something to do with the augmentation of the cost of administration of India ; but we think that the bulk of the increase of expenditure to which Mr. Fawcett draws attention could have been prevented if the country had been governed with less extravagance under the direct rule of the Crown. The cost of "stationery and printing" is shown to have risen from £128,197 in 1856-57 to £233,675 in 1870-71 or very nearly 100 per cent. We do not think that any considerable portion of this remarkable increase has had anything to do with the rise in general prices. This increase cannot be satisfactorily accounted for in any way other than extravagance. If rigid economy had been exercised in the Government of the country under the Crown, the cost of general administration could never have risen 50 per cent. in the course of 15 years.

The third chief branch of Indian expenditure is that which arises from loss by exchange. In 1874-75 the loss by exchange was only £500,000 but in 1878-79 it exceeded 3 millions sterling. True, this item of cost during the financial year just closed was much less than had been estimated for ; but that was a single piece of unusual good fortune. The rapidity with which this item of our expenditure has increased is really alarming. Mr. Fawcett discusses the question as to whether loss by exchange will in future years diminish or increase, and tells us that it would not be prudent to make a confident prediction on the subject. The value of silver will to a great extent depend upon the future yield of theAmerican mines ; and it is impossible to foresee whether the productiveness of these mines will increase or diminish in years to come. Again, silver mines may be discovered in other parts of the world. The future of the white metal being thus uncertain, the considerable extent to which our home charges have of late increased becomes a most serious matter. The largest portion of the money which has been in recent years borrowed by the Indian Government, having been obtained by loans raised in England, it is obvious that the interest on these loans has augmented the home charges. The indebtedness of India, observes Mr. Fawcett, will continue to be augmented by two distinct causes. "In the first place, as there is no surplus of ordinary revenue beyond ordinary expenditure, every such contingency as war or famine is certain to lead to the debt being increased ; and, secondly, so long as the present policy is continued of constructing public works out of borrowed money, the loans which are raised for these works represent constant additions to the debt of India." During the past twenty years there has, in fact, been a most serious increase in the indebtedness of India, amounting to 100 per cent.

The revenue of India being inelastic and its expenditure being a constantly increasing one, it inevitably follows that it will be necessary sooner or later to add to the taxation of the country, if expenditure is not rigorously curtailed. Then arises the question—can the people of India bear additional taxation ? Mr. Fawcett emphatically says—no ! As the revenue of India cannot be increased by taxation, there must be retrenchment and reform if our finances are to be placed on a sound footing. It will not merely do, observes Mr. Fawcett, to reduce Indian expenditure here and there. The undeniable fact must be recognized without further loss of time that "India has hitherto been governed on far too costly a scale ;" and that her position is like that of a landowner who has been living beyond his income." The substitution of cheap for dear European agency would effect large savings in the cost of civil administration. As for military expenditure which has done more than anything else to create the present financial embarassment of India, it should, says Mr. Fawcett, be borne in mind that the great increase in this branch of expenditure has been brought about by the carrying out of the army amalgamation scheme in direct opposition to the advice of the most experienced Indian statesmen. "India was thus, as it were, bound hand and foot to our own costly system of army administration without any regard apparently being had to the fact that various schemes of military organisation,

which may be perfectly suited to a country so wealthy as England, may be altogether unsuited to a country so poor as India." We had hoped that the Army Commission would have recommended the restoration of a local European army for India; but that hope has been disappointed. It must not be forgotten that the present excessive military expenditure of India can be reduced without diminishing the numerical strength of her army. Mr. Fawcett concludes his first essay on Indian Finance with reminding the British public of the inadequacy of the control which has been exercised over the financial administration of India since the transfer of the Government of the country from the East India Company to the Crown. During the time of the Company Indian expenditure was vigilantly watched by the Court of Directors and by the Court of Proprietors. But the case is widely different now. Whatever may have been the intentions of the framers of the Act of 1858, which transferred the Government of India from the Company to the Crown, there can be no doubt that the Council at the India Office has ceased to exercise any effective control over Indian expenditure, when a Secretary of State publicly declares that he can spend the revenues of India beyond her frontiers, without even consulting his Council. Well might Mr. Fawcett remark that "nothing can be more unsatisfactory than the present state of things." Will the British public, which is now directly responsible for the Government of India, we ask, allow this state of things to continue?

TOBACCO CULTIVATION.

IN a recent issue we indicated tobacco cultivation as a new career for educated Natives, in which they might earn an honest and decent livelihood, without any considerable capital outlay. We now proceed to give some practical hints on the culture of this plant taken from the annual report of the Madras Agricultural Department for the year ending 31st March 1878. The writer of the report points out that tobacco was brought into India, most probably, by the Portuguese in the commencement of the seventeenth century. He thus describes the value of the plant:—"Although tobacco has lost its fame as an universal remedial agent in sickness, it still holds a high reputation among medicinal plants. Its chief use, however, is as an article of luxury. The consumption of tobacco increases every year. To satisfy this demand, the production of this plant assumes annually larger dimensions; it has become a staple product of several countries; whole nations find in the cultivation, manufacture and trade of this article, the means of their support, the source of their affluence and wealth. In many countries the revenue is chiefly derived from tobacco; prohibitive laws have made room for decrees encouraging and facilitating the production and manufacture of this commodity; agents are appointed to instruct the cultivator how to raise the best plants, and how to produce the heaviest crops; schools have been founded to initiate the rising question into the art of treating the leaf after its production. Everywhere it is recognised that, in the development of tobacco cultivation there lies a source of wealth expanding in proportion as intelligence guides the undertaking."

Experience has shown that a warm moist climate is favourable to the production of good tobacco; and that of the many conditions affecting the quality of the product the most important is the climate. The superior quality of Cuban and Manilla tobacco is mainly due to their particular climate. But we are told that tobacco cultivation is often very remuneratively carried on in countries possessing an unfavourable climate. In such cases the deficient climatic conditions are "partly compensated for, by making the other conditions which can be controlled by the cultivator, the most favourable for the production of this commodity." Next to climate the soil affects to a great extent the quality of tobacco. The writer of the valuable report before us says: "The tobacco plant thrives best in a soil rich in vegetable mould. The vegetable mould is however not so much required to supply the necessary plant food, as to keeping the soil in a good physical condition. It may be said that no other plant requires the soil in such a friable state as tobacco. A light soil, sand or sandy loam, containing an average amount of organic matter and well drained, is considered best adapted for raising smoking tobacco; such a soil produces the finest leaves. The more organic matter a soil contains the heavier is the outturn; the leaves however become thicker and the aroma less. As in tropical climates the physical properties of the soil play a prominent part in its productive capabilities generally, and the presence of organic matter in the soil tends to improve these properties, it will rarely occur that in such places a soil will be found that contains too much humus. The more clay a soil contains the less it is adapted to the production of fine smoking tobacco, on account of its physical properties being less favourable to the development of the aromatic principles in the leaf which becomes also generally thick and coarse, but the outturn on such soils is generally heavier than on a mere sandy one. A clay soil however possessing a great amount of humus may, if properly tilled, produce an ordinary smoking tobacco, and may even, if great attention is paid to the selection of the variety, &c., produce leaves for cigar wrappers." By deep ploughing and heavy manuring tobacco may be successfully grown on poor soils. Even the best soil does not in its natural state possess the elements of plant food in such a form as is most conducive to the production of a fine tobacco leaf. Any deficiency of the necessary plant food must be supplied in the shape of suitable manure. Fold yard manure may suffice when tobacco is cultivated in proper rotation, but the application of special manure like *carbonet of potash*, *sulphate of potash* &c., will greatly enhance the value of the outturn. The element most needed by the tobacco plant is *potash*. To supply the *potash* required by the tobacco plant 200 lbs. of good saltpetre per acre would be sufficient, in most cases a proper rotation of crops is advantageous in the cultivation of tobacco as of many other crops, though it may be grown successfully on the same land in succession under special circumstances. Cereals and pulses are recommended as very well adapted for cultivation in the course of rotation. We learn from the Report of the Madras Agricultural Department before us that "by digging over his rich alluvial soil 2 feet deep, and manuring at the rate of 25 tons per acre and paying the utmost attention to his tobacco the Dutchman is able to compete successfully with France and Hungary, and receives as much as Rupees 44 per 100lbs and a gross income of Rupees 700 per acre planted with tobacco." The soil intended for a tobacco nursery should be broken up to the depth of 1½ foot some months before the sowing season, and a drain should be dug round the nursery, the earth thus obtained being utilized in raising the surface. The soil of a tobacco nursery cannot contain too much organic matter. About 7,260 plants are required for an acre, and to raise this number of plants an area of 50 square feet would be required. But as the plants are apt to be injured during their first growth and in process of transplantation, the cultivator is advised to raise double the number of plants actually needed. Nearly 7 acres could be planted with the seedlings raised from one ounce of tobacco seed which contains about 100,000 grains; as, however, even the best tobacco seed has not a very high percentage of vitality, between half an ounce and an ounce of seed is generally sown to produce the number of plants required for one acre. The plants will appear about a week after sowing and during the first stage of their growth they require very careful treatment; any weeds appearing must be removed and insects injurious to the plants must be killed. In about seven or eight weeks after sowing, the plants will be fit for transplanting. The land intended to be planted with tobacco should receive several deep ploughings not less than 9 inches deep. We read: No "other crop will better repay the expense of proper preparation of the soil than tobacco. The fineness of the leaf, and the aroma of the tobacco depend to a great degree on the preparation of the soil. The land should be ridged immediately before planting. The distance apart at which to place the ridges depends on the quality of the soil and the species of plant to be raised. One species has large leaves, another has short ones; the leaves of some varieties stand at an acute angle and of others more nearly at right angles to the stem, thus occupying more or less space. With good soil the ridges must be made further apart than in a poor one, because a good soil produces larger leaves." The planting of tobacco should take place only in the evening or at night. But if the weather be cloudy, the operation might be performed during the whole day. The planting is nearly the same as with cabbages, but requires more care, the plants being more tender. The plants must be watered immediately after they are planted and they should also be shaded during the first few days. When the weather is dry, water should be applied twice a day viz., morning and evening. When the plants are 6 to 9 inches high, they should be hoed. Some weeks afterwards another hoeing is necessary. Frequent hoeings are needed to keep the soil loose, friable and free from weeds. Insects which attack the tobacco must be killed at once. The plants will commence to flower about two months after planting, when from 2 to 7 feet high. When the flower buds appear, they must be broken off, and with them the top and also the bottom leaves. The plants commence to ripen about three months after being planted; this is indicated by the leaves assuming a marbled appearance and a yellowish green colour. The leaf being matured, it should be harvested only after the dew is off the plants and not on a rainy day. There are two modes of harvesting—gathering the leaves singly and cutting down the whole plant. For India the latter mode is better adapted than gathering the leaves singly. For cutting down the plants a long knife or chopper should be used. During bright weather the plants should not be allowed to lie exposed to the sun on the ground or they will become sun-burnt and lose in value. The plants should be left, one day in the field; and if a very dry wind should be blowing, some mats or other covering should be laid against plants most exposed to it. The next day the leaves should be removed to the drying-shed in a cart supplied with a frame-work so that the plants may be hung. While in the drying-shed the leaves must be examined carefully every day, some plants dry quickly, others more slowly, some tobacco is fit for smoking a few weeks after drying, whereas others burn very badly at that time, but nevertheless sometimes becomes a good burning article after being stored for several months. To improve smoking tobacco, a flavor is sometimes given to it artificially by the manufacturer. It should not be forgotten that "the value of a cigar depends, not only on the intrinsic value of the leaf, but to a great extent on the mode of manufacturing the article." An inferior tobacco which often would not find a market, is sometimes so much improved by artificial means, that it can compete successfully with the genuine fine article. The manufacture of tobacco is, therefore, quite as important as its cultivation. This should always be very carefully borne in mind.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE received the names of the undermentioned subscribers to the Fawcett Election Fund started by the British Indian Association:

	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged ...	4960
Babu Mohimaranjan Roy Chowdry, Kakinia ...	500
Raja Kumudnarain Bhoop of Bijni ..	200
Babu Bhagobatty churn Mullick ...	20
Total ...	5680

The fund raised in Bombay we learn amounts to Rs. 3000.

THE ELECTIONS are over. The following is a telegraphic summary of the results:

London, 15th April.—The general elections have been concluded, and have resulted in the return of 349 Liberals, 235 Conservatives, and 63 Home Rulers, the latter number including 25 extra Home Rule members. The Liberals gained 57 seats in boroughs and 48 in the counties. The Home Rule party gained seven seats.

It will be seen from the above that the Liberals have a majority of 114. If this majority remains compact, the Liberals may well calculate upon a long lease of power. It is worthy of note that the large majority of the Liberals is independent of the Home Rulers. The success of the Home Rulers is also significant.

IT WAS not to be expected that the Conservatives would forget Lord Lytton in closing their accounts as Ministers of the Crown. For their sake His Lordship has suffered the most violent attacks from their political opponents and the greatest humiliation in public estimation, and it would have been arrant ingratitude on their part if they had overlooked his claims to consideration. We are, therefore, not surprised to learn that Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress has been pleased on the recommendation of the Government to confer on Lord Lytton the honors of an Earldom. Although we do not consider it a sufficient compensation for the golden opportunities he has lost in laying the people of India under everlasting obligation to him, it will, however, be some solace to him that his services have met with the approbation of his and our Gracious Sovereign. Those who have the privilege of knowing Lord Lytton personally cannot but regret that one, who possesses such fine talants and such a noble heart, should have been betrayed into measures, which his generous instincts could not but abhor.

THE RUMOUR gains ground that Lord Northbrook will be appointed Secretary of State and Mr. Fawcett, Under-Secretary of State for India. We hope this news will turn out to be true. Among the leaders of the Liberal Party there is not one who brings such intimate knowledge of India, as it is as Lord Northbrook does, and his accession to the India Office will infuse confidence throughout India. It will be hailed by the princes and people of India alike. As for Mr. Fawcett's appointment there cannot be two opinions on the subject. If he takes office in the India House, he will have the opportunity to give effect to the views which he has repeatedly expressed for the amelioration of the condition of the people of India. We believe Lord Northbrook and Mr. Fawcett are good friends, and perfect cordiality between them may therefore well be relied upon.

THE "goody goody" people, who compose the Suburban Municipality, must have had their peace and equanimity rudely disturbed by the bomb-shell, which has fallen into their camp from the neighbouring big house, we mean, Belvedere. They had in a truly brotherly feeling voted an increase of pay to the amount of Rs. 250 a month to their charming chief, Mr. Sterndale, the Vice-Chairman, little knowing that there was an argus-eyed man at Belvedere, whose eyes were wide open to their sports, and who could not be easily blinded by any quantity of dust raised by them. The game was started by their late amiable chairman, who wanted to give a good turn to his sub before he left the chair; it was taken up by the Divisional Commissioner, who too was going home for a year and was therefore in a mood to make charity at the expense of the public tax-payers; then came the turn of the Municipal Commissioners, many of whom probably owed their appointment to the Vice, and the rest perhaps dreaded his displeasure lest they should be turned out under the new rule of rotation, and they all lustily echoed what the Magistrate and the Commissioner had bade them. But the man at Belvedere cannot be *sumjaod* by any body; he has a mind and a will of his own, and he at once saw through the gross jobbery, to which his sanction was asked. And his verdict has filled them with the uttermost confusion. The Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to sanction the increase and His Honor has accordingly disallowed the recommendation of the Commissioners. The rate-payers of the Suburban Municipality cannot be too grateful to His Honor for his vigilant protection of their funds.

WE THANK Mr. Scobell Armstrong, B. C. S. Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta for a copy of his guide to the Calcutta, Custom House. This is a very useful compilation. It is intended to give in a concise form all information necessary for ordinary transactions connected with the Calcutta Custom House, and will doubtless prove highly useful to all persons who have business with that establishment.

BABU SHAMACHURN SIRCAR has completed his great digest of Hindu law as current in all the provinces of India except Bengal Proper, we mean the Vyavastha-Chundrica. This book brings to completion that portion of our ancient forensic law, which is used in our Courts of Justice. The compiler says that the principles, reasons, authorities, explanations, remarks, annotations, notes, precedents, legal opinions and *responsa prudentum*, contained in the present volume are placed in the same order and printed in the same manner as in the first. No single individual at the present day has done more for the elucidation of the Hindu law than Babu Shamachurn Sircar, and the nation owes to him a debt immense of endless gratitude for the rare services which he has thus rendered to it. May he long enjoy health and strength to plough the field, by no means tempting but most valuable, which he has been cultivating with so much zeal and success for years past, and thus enrich our law literature.

A CORRESPONDENT has taken us to task for stating in our last issue that the new course of Sanskrit for Honors proposed by the Committee and approved by the Faculty of Arts amounts to "something like three thousand pages of the most abstruse and obsolete Sanskrit for a one year's course." He says the extent is nothing so great. For his satisfaction and of those who are interested in Sanskrit studies we subjoin a list of the books recommended and show their extent in pages:

		Pages
Rigveda I. II.		... 339
Katha Upanishad		... 87
Miendaka Upanishad		... 63
Chhandogya Upanishad		... 628
Vedanta Sutra II. 2.		... 107
Sankhyatattva Kaumudi	about	.. 150
Sankhyapravachana Chashya		... 202
Bhashaparichhada and Shiddhanta Muktavali		... 146
Panini-Karaka Samasa		... 244
Kavyaprakasa		... 370
Vikramorvasi		... 122
Viracharita	about	... 150
Uttarcharita		... 132
Mrichchhakataka		... 343
Bhatti—VI—IX		... 247
Naishadha—II. III. XIV. XVII.	about	... 400
Monier Williams' Indian Wisdom	about	... 400
M. Muller's Ancient Sanskrit Literature		.. 588
Weber's Indian Literature		.. 327
Muir's Sanskrit Texts III. IV. and V.	about	... 1200
		6245

This list gives a total of 6245 pages of which 3730 pages are represented by pure Sanskrit, and 2511 by English or Sanskrit. Those who have recommended so much matter for a single year's course either do not know what they are about, or wish that none should be enabled to pass. They are welcome to rest themselves upon whichever horn of the dilemma they choose.

WE COULD hardly believe that there was any Indian, who could for a moment think that India was offering a bribe to Mr. Fawcett by contributing to the payment of his election expenses, and yet such a prodigy has turned up in the columns of the *Indian Daily News*. The editor of that journal justly remarks: "We fancy "Fair Play" is the only man who amongst the natives, looks at the matter, in this disgraceful light." The correspondent ought to know that the fund raised by the British Indian Association is a humble and most inadequate token of the gratitude of the people of India for the many signal services, which Mr. Fawcett has rendered to them from pure disinterestedness and philanthrophy. The money will not go to his pocket but towards helping him to retain the position in which he has done so much good to India. In matters of this kind we ought to be guided by the example of England, and how many instances are there in which funds have been raised to enable particular individuals to get into Parliament. Did the electors of Westminister offer a bribe to Mr. John Stuart Mill, when they paid his election expenses. *Apropos* of the subject the *Times of India* writes:

"Some people fancy Mr. Fawcett will decline to receive the contributions which his Indian constituents, if we may so call them, have sent to him towards defraying the cost of contesting Hackney. We do not think he will decline to receive them, and we cannot see way he should. The other day, when Mr. Herbert Gladstone was put up for Middlesex, the wealthy electors of the constituency came forward, and offered to free him from all the costs, one gentleman, Mr. Samuel Morley, alone subscribing £500, Mr. Gladstone was not returned, but the Middlesex example will no doubt form a precedent, and a very good thing it will be, if it does."

We make bold to say that there is not another Indian, who cherishes such a base feeling which the correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* has given utterance to.

MR. A. W. CROFT, Director of Public Instruction, has issued the following general circular:

Circular No. 25.

From—A. W. Croft Esq.—Director of Public Instruction.
To—All Principals and Heads Masters of Colleges &c., &c.,—
Dated, Calcutta the 7th April 1880.

SIR,—As the terms on which English-books are supplied to Government Schools and Colleges through the Agency of Messrs. Brown and Co, Calcutta, as indicated in the resolution of Government dated 15th March 1879, which was forwarded to you under this Office Circular No. 40 dated 26th April 1879, are more favourable to purchasers than those offered by the Calcutta School-Book Society, I have the honor to state that all purchases of English-books for Government Schools and Colleges should henceforward be made through Messrs. Brown and Co, so long as the present contract entered into by that firm with Government is in force.

May we seriously ask Mr. Croft what he is about? He has already induced the Government to stop the monthly grant-in-aid to the School-Book Society pending an enquiry into its management. He is President of the Committee of management of the Society, and at his instance a Sub-Committee was appointed more than three months ago to report upon the accounts and management of the institution; the Sub-Committee, if we are informed aright, had not held a single sitting until last week. The old Secretary to the Society has resigned, and a *locum tenens* has been appointed on his recommendation in the person of Mr. Brown the book-seller. When this arrangement was proposed, it was pointed out that Mr. Brown's firm being a rival of the School-Book Society in the sale of books it would not be fair to ask him to take charge of the rival shop. But Mr. Croft's standing majority in the Committee carried the day. The reader is doubtless aware that the chief function of the School-Book Society is the sale of books, and as it does not work for profit but for the convenience of the public, it naturally enough sells books cheaper than private book-sellers. But the success of the Society's operations depends upon the hearty support and co-operation of the head of the Education Department. Knowing this well we are not a little surprised that Mr. Croft has issued the above circular. It means nothing more nor less than that the School-Book Society's concern must be wound up. Mr. Croft says that as the terms on which English books are supplied by Messrs. Brown and Co. are more favourable to purchasers than those offered by the School Book Society, all purchases of English books for Government schools and colleges should be made through Messrs. Brown and Co. If the terms of the latter are really more favourable, could not Mr. Croft as President of the School-Book Society's Committee have revised the terms of that Society? In fact one of the objects of the enquiry entrusted to the Sub-Committee referred to above is to ascertain and report as to how the Society's operations could be carried on in the face of private competition. But without waiting for the report of the Sub-Committee the working of which is practically in his hands as its Chairman, he as Director of Public Instruction issues a circular, which is a stab in the dark, and cannot but have the effect of hastening the dissolution of the Society. It would have been much better if Mr. Croft had openly declared for the winding-up of the Society instead of going about it in this round-about way. May we enquire whether Mr. Croft is taking all these steps with the knowledge and sanction of the head of the Government?

SIR ASHLEY EDEN'S Technical College is calculated to prove the most popular institution in

Bengal. It has already drawn more candidates than it has room for. But the continuance of its popularity will greatly depend upon the consideration which may be shewn to its students in the dispensation of Government patronage. This College, though now fully developed, was in an incipient stage for the last two or three years, and several students have gone through practical training in it. The question is how have they fared? We have before us a copy of a petition lately submitted by some of the students to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in which they state—

That your petitioners having passed the final examination of the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College in the year 1877, obtained certificates of qualifications required for Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department, and received practical training under that Department in the Workshops, Brickfields, and in Building works where they had to work with their own hands, as carpenters, blacksmiths, fitters, brickmoulders, bricklayers &c for a period of two years.

During the period of their practical training the several officers of the Public Works Department under whom your petitioners had received their practical education, submitted their reports of the satisfactory progress of your petitioners to Your Honor in the Public Works Department.

That the first six students out of a group of ten, who were thus reported upon and recommended for employment have been appointed as temporary Engineer Apprentices under the Public Works Department, but the remaining number of that body who venture to present this humble petition to Your Honor have been left quite unprovided for.

That your petitioners having obtained special training for the Public Works Department, cannot at this time of their life enter any other branch of the public service. It is true that there are allied branches in which their professional qualifications may be useful, to wit, the Survey, the Forest, the Telegraph, and the Geological Departments, but they are not held eligible in those Departments for reasons not known to your petitioners. They beg leave to state here that considerations of disagreeable and hard work or caste or social prejudices do not and cannot make them shrink from any duty in any of those Departments.

It cannot of course be expected that the Government should provide for all the young men, who may come out of the Technical College, but it ought to guarantee appointments to them to the extent of the posts at its disposal. The Cooper's Hill men have much greater guarantee, because the Government is under engagement to make provision for them all. In the interests of the public revenue we cannot urge such an ureasonable concession for the passed students of the new Technical College, but we submit that as long as they are not provided for no outsider should be admitted into the P. W. D. or the Road Cess Department.

BOMBAY is being agitated by a "contract question." It is in connection with the construction of the Malabar Hill Reservoir. The Executive Engineer of the local Corporation has been thus arraigned about this business:

I. That the Executive Engineer wilfully and wrongfully allowed the Reservoir contractor to violate all the most essential provisos of the Malabar Hill Reservoir contract which he was specially appointed and paid to see properly carried out.

II. That there is grave reason to apprehend that the gravest violation of them all was not intended to be divulged.

III. That the Executive Engineer wilfully and wrongfully allowed the contractor to appropriate municipal property and to receive payments from the Municipality for material not supplied.

IV. That these violations are calculated to cause wrongful loss to the Municipality and wrongful gain to the contractor, and have seriously reduced the value of the guarantees carefully provided to secure the permanent stability of the reservoir beyond all doubt.

Mr. Pherozesha Mehta, who moved the above resolution, spoke for about two hours and a half. Some of the European members of the Corporation defended Mr. Walton, the Engineer, on the ground that he has done good service to the Municipality. On this point the *Bombay Review* justly remarks: "the half lakh at stake is of far less consequence than the audacity of the defences put forward in excuse of the violated contract and which strike at the very root of Municipal responsibility." We do hope that the representatives of the rate-payers will press the question to its legitimate issue. Mr. Pherozesha Mehta deserves great credit for the bold and uncompromising manner in which he has raised the question.

THE FOLLOWING particulars about the Northbrook Indian Club in London will doubtless be read in India with interest. We give them from the last number of the Journal of the National Indian Association:

This Club has been formed under the auspices of the Right Hon. the Earl of Northbrook, and others, for the convenience of Indian gentlemen residing in this country, and for the purpose of offering facility for social intercourse between them and English gentlemen interested in Indian affairs.

The Club consists of a well-furnished reading room, and a smoking room with lavatory.

It is supplied with all the leading Indian weekly newspapers, reviews, &c., as well as the most important daily and weekly English papers.

Writing materials are provided for the use of members.

There is a subscription to Mudie's Library, and 15 volumes, which can be selected by members, will always be supplied for the use of the Club.

Tea, coffee, &c., are supplied at a small charge.

Chessboards and men, draughtboards, &c., are also furnished.

Members can leave their addresses with the Porter, who will direct their letters according to the instructions given to him.

The subscription is one guinea per annum for those who are living within the London postal jurisdiction, and twelve shillings per annum for country members.

Further information will be given on application to the Hon. Secretary.

The Club is managed by a Committee, consisting of six gentlemen, three of whom are nominated by the Sub-Committee of the National Indian Association, and three are elected by the members of the Club.

THE FOLLOWING is the text of the Queen's Speech on the Dissolution of Parliament:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"As the time assigned by law for the termination of the present Parliament is near at hand, I am induced, by considerations of Public policy and convenience, to select this period of the Session for releasing you from your legislative duties, with a view to an immediate dissolution, and the issue of writs for a General Election.

"I cannot part from you without expressing my deep sense of the zeal and ability which, during more than six years, you have consistently displayed in exercising your important functions, nor without tendering to you my warm acknowledgments for the useful measures which you have submitted for my acceptance, and especially for the manner in which you have upheld a policy, the object of which was at once to defend my Empire and to secure the general peace.

"My relations with Foreign Powers are friendly and favourable to the maintenance of tranquillity in Europe.

"I entertain the confident hope that the measures adopted in Afghanistan will lead to a speedy settlement of that country.

"I have had much satisfaction in assenting to the Acts you have passed for the relief of the distress unhappily prevalent in parts of Ireland; and, trusting that these measures will be accepted by my Irish subjects as a proof of the ready sympathy of the Imperial Parliament, I look forward with confidence to the restored prosperity of their country.

"I rejoice to observe the indications of a general improvement in trade, and that the commercial depression which I have had to lament appears to be passing away.

"I have witnessed with the greatest sympathy the heavy losses sustained by the various classes connected with the cultivation of the soil, and have viewed with admiration the patience and high spirit with which they have contended against an almost unprecedented series of disastrous seasons.

"I trust that, with the blessing of Providence, a more favourable harvest may be looked for, and that, from the Commission which I issued to inquire into the causes of agricultural depression, suggestions may come which will lead to the more profitable use of agricultural lands and to a higher developement of this branch of national industry.

"The electors of the United Kingdom will be called upon forthwith to choose their representatives in Parliament, and I fervently pray that the blessing of Almighty God may guide them to promote the object of my constant solicitude—the happiness of my people.

THE FOLLOWING is the latest intelligence received from Kabul by the *Englishman*:

Kabul, April 15th.—The column under General Ross marching to-morrow consists of—Infantry, 46 officers and 2,740 men—and Cavalry, 17 officers and 705 men—besides these, four guns of 6-8 R. A., and the whole of the Hazara Mountain Battery. Maidan will be reached on the 19th. The number of men who are proceeding to join Abdul Rahman increases daily. The latter is said to be approaching the northern borders of Kohistan, and has written to Khoja Khedari, where Mir Batcha, Khoja Jan and their followers are staying, that he will arrive there before long. This news has been received from several sources, and as it is believed in Ghazni and Logar, the maliks and chiefs have left Kabul. They are said to be satisfied with the recent announcement of the policy of Government, and have engaged not to join any further movements against us. All interest at present is centred in the movements of Abdul Rahman, and the adherents of Muhammad Jan are deserting him. It is probable the latter will come to Kabul on hearing of the reception given to the others No opposition is expected to the march of General Ross. The Argandeh Kotals have been held by Muhammad Jan's men lately, and a watch kept for the advance of the British. It is thought that Muhammad Jan will retire to Wardak. Large numbers of armed men have left the neighbourhood of Baba Khushkar to join Abdul Rahman, without the knowledge of Shahbaz Khan. There have been no further disturbances in the Istalif province, which is rapidly quieting down after the recent tribal fighting. The weather continues very fine.

Kabul April 16th.—A telegram received from Hisarak through Pezwan yesterday states that General Arbuthnot made a reconnaissance on the 14th to the head of the valley looking up the Auzangari Gorge. On the force retiring, the enemy in considerable numbers followed up to within a short distance of the Camp, and kept a fire till eleven P. M. Lieutenant E. Palmer, of the Commissariat, was killed, and Captain C. H. Hamilton, adjutant R. A., slightly wounded. Captain J. B. Nugent, of the 51st, sustain a contusion, and two men of the 31st Native Infantry were wounded. General Bright joined the force during its retirement.

REVIEW.

General Sketch of the History of Pantheism. 2 *Vols. Samuel Deacon & Co., 21 Paternoster Row, London.*

The above is the title of a work which has already enlisted the admiration of competent critics in England and which, for reasons we shall presently state, deserve to be read in this country with the profoundest interest. The author of the work is modest enough to state that the "Sketch does not aspire to the dignity of a history; it is merely an outline or epitome of a history." The "General Sketch" before us fully satisfies our conception of a history. A history is nothing if not readable. To mention all writers including the most insignificant, to compress into a short space all the incidents of their lives and all their philosophical opinions, to place at the end of every chapter complete lists of their writings and at the bottom of every page ponderous foot-notes containing references to original works mostly inaccessible, —all this may have a very grand aspect but it is scarcely of any very high value and is certainly the very reverse of interesting to the vast majority of readers. A great deal more instructive and entertaining is a work like the one we are noticing, written in a style at once accurate and elegant, free from insignificant details and containing a faithful, comprehensive and sympathetic account of all consoiderable philosphers and schools of philosophy.

The author's own idea of Pantheism is fully expounded in the Introductory Chapter. "The distinguishing mark of Pantheism is that even in its crudest forms it never personifies its God or the objects of nature. The early Greek Philosophers were crude enough in believing that air, water, or fire were the first principles; yet it was an immense step gained that they should depersonify those elements instead of worshipping them under the names of Zeus, Poseidon and Hades." The following passage displays a great deal of practical wisdom and philosophic insight; "Pantheism is strictly a religion for the few, not for the many. The great mass of the people are as little capable of Pantheism as they are of Monotheism. They are not capable of lofty abstractions, but must have recourse to forms and ceremonies to images and pictures. They feel that if they did not have some form they would lose all spirit. They would become unthinking, indifferent, gradually brutal, sinking into utter godlessness. Anything better than that! Any religion, however paganised, is better than want of all religion. A man must have fallen into the deepest abyss, into the lowest depth of degradation, if he have lost all concern as to whence he has come, whither he is going; if he do not feel that of all things important for him to know the most important is that which teaches him his 'vital relations to this mysterious universe', what is his highest duty; what acts he is to perform, what to leave unperformed. The most pregnant fact to discover in a man or in a nation is to discover in what way he feels himself to be spiritually related to the unseen world." The above lines contain the leading idea of the Introductory Chapter and no reader need go beyond that chapter to be convinced of the literary and philosophic capacity of the author.

The first chapter contains an account of the principal religious conceptions of the Vedas. Every Hindu would be proud to learn that "it is in the Vedas that we find for the first time not merely traces or indications of Pantheism, but Pantheism itself in its full growth and maturity." "The religion of the Vedas knows of no idols. The worship of idols in India is a secondary formation a later degradation of the more primitive worship of ideal gods." We scarcely know how to express our thankfulness to the author for the very kind way in which the life and character of the Hindus are described. "Few nations have been so wholly devoted to contemplation and religious meditation as the Hindu. In reading the history of other nations we find it to consist principally in accounts of various kingdoms and dynasties, of wars and battles, of victories and defeats. In a word we become acquainted with their actions. With the history of the Hindu nation all this is reversed. We learn much of their thoughts, very little indeed of their actions. Politics and wars troubled them but very slightly. Why should they, indeed? Was not the duration of their life on earth a mere drop in the illimatable ocean of eternity? There never was a nation believing so firmly in another world and so little concerned about this. . . They are absorbed in the struggles of thought. Their past is the problem of creation, their future the problem of existence. . . . Taken as a whole, history supplies no second instance where the inward life of the soul has so completely absorbed all the other faculties of a people." After making numerous extracts from the Vedas, particularly the Rig-Veda, the author comes to the conclusion that the Deity which is invoked under different names is "not an isolated anthropomorphic person but a subtle pervading Presence dis-

closing itself under different forms, now of the storms, now of fire, the air or sun or ocean, then again of Intelligence, but principally and chiefly as the unbounded, the Infinite, Self or the Universal soul of all things." The second chapter entitled "Brahmanism" shows among other things how the "purity of the religion became gradually contaminated and rendered foul by the unlimited trust placed in the priest." The third chapter discusses the various systems of Hindu Philosophy, and the fourth is devoted to a special consideration of the Vedanta Philosophy which is "the most completely Pantheistic in its doctrines." The fifth chapter is on the Bhagavat Gita which is a philosophical poem in which the "doctrines of Emanation and Pantheism are very clearly exhibited." These five chapters constitute the first book. The second book treats in a remarkably learned manner of Greek Pantheism. Chapter I discusses the philosophy of the Ionian School,—Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Diogenes of Apollonia, Heractitus, Democritus, and Anaxagoras. The next chapter is devoted to the philosophy of Pythagoras, and the third to that of the Eleatic school whose chief authors were Zenophanes, Parmenides and Zeno with whom are classed Empedocles of Agrigentum and Euclid of Megara. Chapter IV. is on the Neo-platonists and contains also a brief notice of the philosophy of Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Pyrrho and Epicurus, and of the Sophists, the Cynics and the Stoics. The Third book is entitled Modern Pantheism. The first chapter of this book treats of the Paganisation of Christianity by the catholic church during the Middle Ages and the consequent decay of Pantheism. The next chapter is on the rise of Scholasticism, treating of the way in which Christianity was influenced by the rise of Mahomedanism, and treating of the rise of the scholastic philosophy founded, according to some, by Johannes Scotus Erigena, according to others, by Roscellinus. The controversy between the Nominalists and Realists is described and some account is given of Arabian Philosophy. The third chapter gives an account of Servetus, "part mystic, part pantheist, who was cruelly done to death by the vindictiveness and bigotry of the early Reformer, John Calvin." Two chapters on Giordano Bruno and Lucilio Vanini complete the first volume. The second volume opens with an extremely interesting chapter on Spinoza followed up by two chapters on Berkeley and Lessing. Spinoza is certainly "the most striking figure, the most prominent example modern Pantheism has as yet presented." And though "Berkeley's philosophy is not generally supposed to be pantheistic; though he himself would in all probability not have acknowledged it to be pantheistic" still we think the author of these volumes is right in asserting "that Pantheism formed a no inconsiderable portion in the basis of his philosophy." The next, that is the ninth chapter, treats of the scepticism of the eighteenth century and contains a short account of the philosophical ideas of Voltaire, Hume and Kant. The tenth chapter contains a feeling description of Fichte's life and a pretty full account of his philosophical and religious doctrines. Hegel and Schelling take up the next two chapters. In the thirteenth chapter the author consciously departs "considerably out of chronological order for the sake of bringing Leibnitz, the philosopher of Optimism, and Schopenhauer, the philosopher of Pessimism, into juxtaposition with one another." In the next chapter the opinions of recent and living philosophers and men of science are compared and discussed. The book closes with an admirably drawn summary and conclusion.

Our sketch of the work has necessarily been meagre. It would be impossible within the limits to which we must confine ourselves to give any thing more than a dry outline of a work conceived on a scale so large, written in a style so scholarly, and so full of valuable and interesting information; and it is only the barest outline that we have given. The book has already taken rank among the standard philosophical works of the day, and we could not make it better known in Europe by anything that we could say. But we owe it to the author and ourselves to frankly acknowledge the just and generous treatment which has been accorded to us and our ancient Philosophical literature. The work is one of very high value, both philosophical and literary, and it is especially dear to us for the appreciative account it has given of our national character, our religion and our philosophy, and for having afforded a national and well-founded justification of our claims to rank as an intellectual people endowed with a civilization dating back to a period where the dry light of history shades off into the dim twilight of legends. Every Englishman will be proud of the work and every lover of philosophy will delight to find in it some of the most wholesome fruits of Carlyle's teaching and a fresh illustration of John Stuart Mill's memorable observation that it is "a lesson given to mankind by every age and always disregarded, that speculative philosophy which to the superficial appears a thing so remote from the business of life and the outward interests of men, is in reality the thing on earth which most influences them, and in the long run overbears every other influence save those which it must itself obey."

COMMERCIAL.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Saturday, 17th April, 1880.

There has been no change of importance in our markets during this week.

Imports.

In this market there has been a lull in the demand for piece-goods owing to the following causes viz., difficulty in discounting Hoondies; closing of the native trade year on Ramnobomee the 19th April and loss by the late discouraging telegrams from Manchester, which restricted operations to a limited extent.

Grey Shirtings 8½lb. 39 in. makes found buyers to a small extent at about the last rates. In other descriptions nothing of importance has transpired.

Yarns.—Import 40s. continued to find buyers at previous rates until the last two or three days when they have been in less favor and could not be sold unless at a decline. Country manufactures 20s. and 10s. continued to meet buyers but to a small extent without any change in prices.

Exports.

This market has shown no further improvement since our last repot, as high rates for tonnage still continue to impede shipping operations.

Tea.—The residue of the last year 1269 chests were offered at the public sale held on the 14th instant of which 608 chests were withdrawn.

200 chests of the new crop were put up at the sale and sold at prices same as were obtained at the first sale of the last year but quality somewhat better.

Jute.—Market continued quiet until last two or three days, there were transactions but to a limited extent at former rates closing with an upward tendency.

Oil-seeds.

Linseed.—prices have advanced and sales effected for 4% refraction small grain @ 4-6 @ 4-7.

Rape-seeds new Brown 5% @ 3-7 @ 3-8.

Wheat Doodeah a month's delivery time @ 3-4.

Cawnpore forward delivery at 2-15 to 3.

Ready 3-0-6 to 3-1

Jawali one month's delivery 2-12 to 2-13.

Table Rice nothing done save a small parcel of gross quality at 3-4 to 3-6.

Ballam 8000 bags of	2 mds.	2-12 to	2-13.
Kheeare 5000 ,,	,,	2-4 ,,	2-8.
Raree 10,000 ,,	,,	2-3 ,,	2-9.

Monetary.

The Bank of Bengal at the last meeting of the Directors held on the 15th instant reduced one per cent. discount and interest all round, six per cent. per annum is the present minimum rate. Money at the bazar has not been so easy for want of facilities to discount Hoondies.

Govt. Securities and Joint-Stock Shares.

Government Securities during the past week maintained uniform steadiness notwithstanding the reduction of one per cent. by the Bank of Bengal.

The following rates ruled during the week:

12th April	4%	95-6	4½%	102-6 to 102-7
13th "	,,	95-6	,,	102-6 ,, 102-7
14th	,,	95-5	,,	102-6
15th	,,	95-6	,,	102-6
16th	,,	95-6	,,	102-6
17th	,,	95-6	,,	102-6

In Joint-stock shares there have been fair transactions in Cotton Industries and Pressing shares.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Moonshee Dadar Buksh, Jajpore...	13	4	0
Davood Khan, Buxeebazar, Cuttuck.....	1	4	0
Balmokoondo Danee Esq. Ranchee.....	6	10	0
Raja Promothonath Roy Bahadoor, Digaputty.....	13	4	0
J. Baroosh Esq. Jorehat, Assam.....	13	4	0
Dacca College Society,.....	13	4	0
Ranchee Public Library, ...	13	4	0
Secy. Virdachellam Union, South Arcot.....	5	0	0
Babu Dwarkanath Mittra, Sreekistopore...	10	0	0
,, Kallyprosunno Mookerjea, Sarun.....	12	2	0
,, Nobokrishna Mookerjea, Tezpore.....	5	0	0
,, Nilmony Nag, Pingna.....	5	8	0
,, Kadarnath Ghose, Barriely.....	3	14	0
,, Kallynath Dhur, Dantoon	14	8	0
,, Tezchunder Mookerjea, Mirzapore.....	13	4	0
,, Poornachunder Sen, Modhubani.....	11	8	0
,, Gopalchunder Sen, Burdwan.....	10	0	0
,, Ashootosh Chuckerbutty, Muzeelpore...	13	4	0
,, Rajmohun Chuckerbutty, Bramonbaria...	13	4	0
,, Hurrishchunder Roy, Ulipore.....	13	4	0
,, Mohendranath Bhuttacharjea, Bogra.....	18	4	0
,, Kissorymohun Chatterjea, Nattore.....	10	0	0
,, Koylashchunder Chatterjea, Bustee...	20	0	0
,, Chundersekhur Mookerjea, Jhelum.....	13	4	0
,, Gopalchunder Bose, Burisal.....	20	0	0
,, Sreenath Chatterjea, Julpigooree.....	13	4	0
,, Luckonchunder Kormokar, N. B. S. Ry. Saidpore.....	5	0	0
,, Anundmoy Moitra, Santipore.....	13	4	0
Errata.			
For Babu Mohendranath Ghose, Meherpore.....	3	5	0
read Berhampore.			
For Babu Tincory Chatterjea, Kanoojunction...	3	10	0
read Tincorry Choudry.			

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*April* 14, 1880.

General.—Babu Kedarnath Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-one days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Moulvi Abdool Wahab, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is transferred to Serajgunge in the district of Pubna.

Moulvi Abdool Hye, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankoora, is allowed leave for thirty-one days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. J. R. Hallett, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Rungpore, is allowed furlough for one year, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 11th July 1880.

Mr. G. G. Dey, C. S., is allowed extension of furlough from the 28th November to the 9th December 1879, both days inclusive, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

Moulvi Abdool Whab, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajgunge, is confirmed in the Seventh Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Moulvi Mouizuddeen Ahmed, deceased.

Baboo Koylashchunder Pal is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in the Dacca Division, *vice* Baboo Nobinchunder Sen.

Moulvi Fyzoollah Khan, Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of he First Grade, *vice* Baboo Nundjee.

Baboo Hurri Pado Ghose is appointed temporarily to be a Sub Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in the district of Chittagong, *vice* Moulvi Fyzoollah Khan.

Baboo Koylashchunder Das is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade in Noakholly, *vice* Baboo Prosunnocoomar Dutt, but will still be employed, until further orders, in his present appointment as a Manager under the Court of Wards in Chittagong.

Baboo Durga Nund Dass is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade in Noakholly, *vice* Baboo Koylashchunder Das.

Baboo Komulnarain Chuckerbutty is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade in the Burdwan Division, *vice* Mr. J. C. Lloyd.

Mr. F. S. Peacock, C.S, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 3rd instant.

Baboo Brojokant Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Atia division of the Mymensingh district, is transferred to Furreedpore.

Moulvi Mahomed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is appointed to have charge of the Atia division of the Mymensingh district.

Baboo Kedarnath Mookerjee, temporarily Sub-Deputy Collector, Sewan, Sarun, is transferred to Sesseeram in the district of Shahabad.

Baboo Shamachurn, Sub-Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is transferred to Sewan in the district of Sarun.

The following officers are appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 5th instant:—

Mr. P. D. Dickens, Judge, Nuddea, *vice* Mr. J. M. Lowis.

,, C. A. Kelly, Judge, Furreedpore, *vice* Mr. J. B. Worgan.

Mr. W. H. Ryland, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Seallah, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, during the absence of Mr. J. B. Roberts.

Mr. G. E. Porter, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Gya, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh, is confirmed in that appointment.

In supersession of the orders of the 30th March last, Kumar Rameshwara Sing, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Durbhunga, is transferred to Sarun.

Registration.—Baboo Abinashchunder Mitter, special Sub-Registrar of Rungpore, is transferred to Pubna.

Mr. J. F. Harrison, Officiating First Inspector of Registration Offices, is allowed leave for one month, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 31st instant.

Baboo Hemchunder Ker, Second Inspector of Registration Offices, is appointed to act as First Inspector of Registration Offices, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. F. Harrison, or until further orders.

Moulvi Dulleeloddeen Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is appointed to act as Second Inspector of Registration Offices, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Hemchunder Ker, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

কর্ম্মখালি।

আসামের অন্তর্গত শিলং মোকামে মোহরারের আবশ্যক। বেতন মাসিক ৪০ টাকা, বাসা ভাড়া ও বাসা খরচ লাগিবেক না। যাঁহারা ইংরাজিতে চিঠী লিখিতে পারেন এবং ইংরাজিতে ও বাঙ্গালাতে হিসাব রাখিতে জানেন কেবল তাঁহারাই দরখাস্ত করিবেন।

শ্রীবীরসিংহ দে।

নং ৩৯ ক্লাইভ ষ্ট্রীট—কলিকাতা।

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The new Machinery being now in free work the Directors trust and expect that there will be no difficulty in supplying the Public with their full requirements.

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H. M. 90th Regt. Per Revd. Fr: Caretti S. J.		252	4	0
Per Deputy Collector, Jhenidah.				
W, L. Fyfe Esq., ...	10 0 0			
A. C. Shirreff Fsq,, ...	5 0 0			
Baboo Ram Shaha ...	5 0 0			
Subscriptions under 5 Rs. ...	46 4 0	66	4	0
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Baboo Thakordass Gossain ...	8 0 0			
,, Dinonath Sing Roy and Kalikumar Sing Roy..	10 0 0			
,, Unnodapersad Kundoo...	32 0 0			
,, Rajkristo Banerjee ...	25 0 0			
,, Manmohun Banerjee ..	25 0 0	100	0	0
European and Native Residents of Unas ...		200	0	0
Per Deputy Commissioner, Kamroop.				
C. Donovan Esq., C. S. ...	50 0 0			
W. B. Maxwell Esq., Distt. Supdt. Police ..	25 0 0			
A. Porteous Esq, C. S. ...	20 0 0			
Boria Phookun Brothers ...	16 0 0			
A. Burntside ...	10 0 0			
Subscriptions under 5 Rs, each	13 0 0	134	0	0
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Tantia Naidoo, Saugor		200	0	0
Per H. Beveridge Esq., Bankipore.				
Fazel Rohomen of Ludikata ..	100 0 0			
Shah Fequir Chand ..	15 0 0			
Medha Mohan Lal ...	10 0 0			
Mon Medh Lal ...	10 0 0			
Babu Nobinchunder De ...	10 0 0			
17 Subscriptions of Rs. 5 and under	71 0 0	216	0	0
Per E E. Lowis Esq., Commissioner of Chittagong				
Baboo Anandachunder Mullick	40 0 0			
,, Nilkamul Datta ...	50 0 0			
Sheik Zakirali Chowdhury ...	10 0 0			
Baboo Muthuranath Gupta ...	20 0 0			
,, Madhubchunder Roy ...	10 0 0			
,, Poornachunder Roy ..	20 0 0			
,, Padalochun Das ...	10 0 0			
Moulvi Abdulla Khan ..	25 0 0			
Babu Deneshchunder Roy ..	20 0 0			
Miss B. M. Roy ...	10 0 0			
Shaik Ashanoolla Chowdhury	25 0 0			
Babu Kamalakant Sen ...	10 0 0			
,, Hurchunder Das ...	10 0 0			
,, Gerishchunder Chowdhury ...	10 0 0			
,, Degamber Canoongoe ...	10 0 0			
,, PranhariLala ...	10 0 0			
,, Hurkumar Roy ...	22 1 0			
Sheik Fuzulali Khan ...	25 0 0			
Babu Lallchand Chowdhury ..	25 0 0			
,, Golokechandra Chowdhury Rai Bahadoor ...	100 0 0			
,, Gopimohun Ghosh ...	15 0 0			
	477 1 0			
11 other persons in sums of less than Rs. 10 ...	49 6 6			
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Another Subscriber ...	1 0 0	8	0	0
C. F. Hall Esq., C. S, Mainpuri ...		50	0	0
Native residents of Dhubri		16	0	0
Proceeds of concert on 12th March by Mr. Webb's Choral Union		106	0	0
The congregation of the Catholic Church Serampore		50	0	0
J. C. L.		50	0	0
Per Offg. Collector of Jessore.				
Rajah Gyanadakanta Roy Bahadoor of Chanchra		500	0	0
	Rs.	87.486	5	0

£3,500 remitted to the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund,
£3,500 remitted to the Lord Mayor of Dublin,

Calcutta, 17th April 1880. } H. W. I. WOOD, *Hony. Treasurer*

PHRASES AND IDIOMS.

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A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Monday next, the 19*th April, at* 3 *P. M.*

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. The Chairman to lay on the Table Letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, forwarding a statement of receipts and disbursments of the Calcutta Police during the year 1879, together with the Auditor's Report thereon.

2. The Chairman to lay on the Table Auditor's Report on the accounts of the Municipality for the year 1879.

3. To appoint a person to officiate as surveyor and assessor during the absence of Mr. Williamson.

4. To appoint a person as Superintendent of Roads and Conservancy, vice Mr. Caddy, deceased.

5. To consider a recommendation from the Market Committee, pointing out that as its functions have been either discharged or superseded by the appointment of a Market Visiting Committee it should be dissolved.

6. The Chairman to lay on the Table Vital Statistics for the months of January and February last, submitted by the Health Officer.

7. To confirm Proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 20th March and 3rd April.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

THE INDIAN STUDENT'S GUIDE TO THE USE OF ENGLISH IDIOMS,
ILLUSTRATING

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Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4*th April,* 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

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GRIMAULT & Co.'s
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Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT's Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

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Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches.

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Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

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DESERVING as it is of the name of Amritarasa it has been winnowing fragrance of its name by its most uncommon power of efficacy. It is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases; such as Pthisis, Consumption, Headache, diseases of the Heart, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity, Cholic pains of all kinds, Chronic Fever, Mercurial Affections, Spleen, Jaundice, Liver, Chronic Dysentery and various other disease. In all sorts of Female Affections it greatly contributes to the improvement of health. Mothers whose children were a prey to immediate death after delivery have seen them live and prosper after the application of this wonderful medicine. The medicine has a peculiar quality of being most uninjurious and can be applied to infants and ladies with delicate health without fear.

The cost of a phial is Rs. 5-8 and Postage about Re. 1-4. The parcels for abroad are well-packed and carefully forwarded.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

The medicine is the best of its kind discovered and gives immediate relief. More than ninety per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 5.

The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRA BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

My freind Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his heatlh would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa" A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentry and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorhœia. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUKKERBUTTY.
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhœa of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritrasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRA ROY MAHASOY.
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPEE NATH SOOKOOL.
Benares.

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